

GENERAL LIBRARY;  
UNIV. OF MICH.  
JUN 19 1908

THE

# Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

JUNE, 1908

VOL. 33. NO. 6

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE,  
43, GERRARD STREET, SOHO, W.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 33 cts

*Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 16s. per annum. Single numbers, 1s. 6d.*

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter. R. R. BOWKER, *Publisher*

# London Agency for American Libraries

---

**EDW. G. ALLEN & SON, Ltd.,**

**KING EDWARD MANSIONS, 14 GRAPE STREET,  
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W. C.**

---

## Special Notice to Librarians.

---

British Catalogues of New and Old Books posted by every mail.

Books sent by Mail, Parcel, or as Heavy Consignments.

Advance Auction Catalogues of Rare Book Sales.

Newspapers, Scientific Serials and Periodicals supplied promptly by mail or otherwise.

Librarians who require Books from Great Britain are advised to lose no time in stocking their shelves.

British published Books are becoming daily scarcer, owing mainly to the enormous increase of Public Libraries, Wealthy Collectors, and the widely spreading demand for British published Books.

The following opinion was received from a Librarian:

"For some five or six and thirty years you have given us a service which in point of intelligence, accuracy and promptness could not in my opinion be surpassed. We have never had occasion to correct an account or to complain of delay. The various duties of collecting blue-books, pamphlets, continuations, rare books, etc., and of binding and shipping, have been discharged with energy, rapidity and economy. Your advice has always been sound and to our advantage; and I must add that my most cordial acknowledgment is due to you for your constant patience and courtesy in the tasks I have so often gratuitously imposed on you—in *re*, case of public men visiting London and requiring assistance and advice. Wishing you every success in your affairs."

EDW. G. ALLEN believes that he may fairly claim to be a Benefactor to the Intellectual Life of America, having, during his long experience of Library Work, shipped to American Libraries over three million Books.

---

**1856-1908.**

## The Library Journal

VOL. 33. No. 6. JUNE, 1908

## Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS . . . . .	211	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION . . . . .	235
Opportunity in the library profession		Council	
Pioneers in the library profession		Committees	
U. S. Supreme Court decisions on copy- right		Publishing Board	
The copyright situation		STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS . . . . .	237
The librarian and the reader		Indiana	
THE WORK OF SOME STATES FOR LIBRARY AD- VANCEMENT.— <i>Arthur E. Bostwick</i> . . . . .	213	Iowa	
REGIONAL LIBRARIES.— <i>Charles H. Gould</i> . . . . .	218	Massachusetts	
UNIVERSITY BRANCH LIBRARIES.— <i>Willard Aus-   ten</i> . . . . .	220	Missouri	
PHOTOGRAPHIC COPYING IN LIBRARIES.— <i>John   Fretwell</i> . . . . .	223	STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS . . . . .	238
PROPOSED LIBRARY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND CITY DEPARTMENT LIBRARIES.— <i>Robert H.   Whitten</i> . . . . .	224	Connecticut	
JOHN EDWARDS: A SKETCH . . . . .	226	Iowa	
AUTHOR READINGS FOR UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS: A DEFENSE.— <i>William L. Post</i> . . . . .	227	Massachusetts	
BOOKS ON INDIA AND INDIAN PERIODICALS.— <i>J. T.   Sunderland</i> . . . . .	229	Michigan	
A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN PERSIA . . . . .	230	LIBRARY CLUBS . . . . .	242
COPYRIGHT PROTECTION DOES NOT COVER PRICE PROTECTION . . . . .	230	Chicago	
TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO . . . . .	231	Pennsylvania	
CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING . . . . .	232	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES . . . . .	243
A NEW CATALOG CARD.— <i>Charles G. Matthews</i> . . . . .	233	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES . . . . .	234	Drexel Institute	
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION . . . . .	234	New York State	
ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION . . . . .	234	Syracuse University	
		LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY . . . . .	245
		Periodicals	
		American libraries	
		Foreign	
		Miscellaneous	
		Practical Notes	
		GIFTS AND REQUESTS . . . . .	250
		LIBRARIANS . . . . .	250
		CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION . . . . .	251
		BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	252
		NOTES AND QUERIES . . . . .	254
		LIBRARY CALENDAR . . . . .	254

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
Allen (Edw. G.) & Son . . . . .	inside front cover	Jenkins (W. R.) Company . . . . .	xc
American Catalog, 1905-'07 . . . . .	3d cover page	King (G. W.) Printing Co . . . . .	lxxxvii
A. L. A. Publishing Board . . . . .	lxxxix	Library Supplies (Dealers in) . . . . .	xc
American News Company . . . . .	lxxxiv	Lowdermilk (W. H.) & Co. . . . .	xc
Appleton (Robert) Company . . . . .	lxxxii	McClurg (A. C.) & Co. . . . .	lxxxv
Baker & Taylor Company . . . . .	lxxxvii	McDevitt-Wilson Co. . . . .	last cover page
Baker's Great Book Shop . . . . .	xc	Paul (Kegan), Trench, Trübner & Co. . . . .	lxxxvi
Books for Sale . . . . .	xc	Publishers' Weekly Office . . . . .	3d cover page
Booksellers (Directory of) . . . . .	lxxxviii	Putnam's (G. P.) Son . . . . .	lxxxv
Catholic Encyclopedia . . . . .	lxxxii	Rosenthal (Ludwig) . . . . .	xc
Engineering News Publishing Co. . . . .	lxxxvii	Schirmer (G.) . . . . .	lxxxiii
Everett Press . . . . .	xc	Scribner's (Charles) Sons . . . . .	lxxxv
Harratsowitz (Otto) . . . . .	lxxxvi	Sotheran (H.) & Co. . . . .	lxxxvi
Havens (R. R.) Co. . . . .	lxxxvii	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown . . . . .	lxxxiii
Higgins (Charles M.) & Co. . . . .	lxxxiv	Tice & Lynch . . . . .	xc
Italian Books, F. Tocchi . . . . .	lxxxvii	Wanamaker (John) . . . . .	lxxxvi

# THE Catholic Encyclopedia

15  
VOLUMESVol. 4 in Sept., '08; Vol. 5 Dec., '08 3 VOLS.  
NOW READY

More than 1,000 of the world's best informed and most capable writers have been engaged to furnish the material; and the editorial work is under the management of five well-known editors, Chas. G. Habermann, Ph.D., LL.D., Editor-in-Chief; Rev. Edward A. Pace, Ph.D., D.D.; Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, J.U.L., D.D.; Rev. John J. Wynne, S.J.; Condé Benoist Pallen, Ph.D., LL.D., Managing Editor.

With such editorial equipment there can be no question but that scholarship and authority shown in the first three volumes will be carried through the entire work.



**ENDORSED BY HIS HOLINESS, PIUS X.**

Bearing the **IMPRIMATUR** of The **MOST REVEREND JOHN M. FARLEY, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK**, also  
**NIHIL OBSTAT, REMY LAPORTE, CENSOR OF THE ARCH-DIOCESE OF NEW YORK**

## TEN REASONS WHY THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA should be in every library

1. The Catholic Encyclopedia is the only work of the kind in the English language.
2. It is the most complete and comprehensive of its kind in **any language**—an indispensable and unexcelled work of reference, which will remain the permanent standard.
3. It is an authoritative work of reference on the constitution, doctrine, discipline and history of the Catholic Church and all cognate subjects, and is a work of information not of polemics.
4. It deals not only with the ecclesiastical world in full, but also embraces within its vast scope a world of infinitely diversified human interests, and consequently contains an immense amount of information on secular subjects.
5. Every important department of human activity is represented in its pages: Law, Literature, Science, Art, Theology, Morals, and even business (for example, articles on Bankruptcy, Bribery, Betting, Contract, Donation, Dower, etc., etc.).
6. Numerous biographies of great statesmen, lawyers, explorers, scientists, etc., treated with great fullness.
7. Valuable geographical information, embracing all the countries of the world, is given abundantly in conjunction with the most unique series of ecclesiastical and historical maps ever published and only to be found in the Catholic Encyclopedia.
8. Ethnology, history and discovery are treated with great fullness, not only in their ecclesiastical relation but also in their purely secular aspect.
9. The bibliographies appended to each article are very full and up-to-date, and include not only works by Catholics, but non-Catholics as well.
10. Full and accurate information of the Catholic Church under all its aspects is to be found in The Catholic Encyclopedia alone. No intelligent man, Catholic or non-Catholic, can afford to be without it. To non-Catholics it ought to be particularly welcome, as it presents an authoritative embodiment of the Catholic point of view.

## SOME SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES

New York  
Amherst College  
Univ. of Michigan  
Enoch Pratt Free Library  
The Johns Hopkins University  
Boston Univ. Sch'l of Theology  
Massachusetts State City of Boston  
Brooklyn  
Pratt Institute  
Buffalo  
Cambridge  
Harvard University  
Chicago  
Univ. of Chicago  
Detroit  
St. Louis  
State Library of Pennsylvania  
Hartford, Conn.  
Cornell University  
Lawrence  
Louisville, Ky.  
Minneapolis  
Yale University  
Columbia Univ.  
University Club  
Stanford Univ.  
Mercantile Library  
Pittsburg  
Providence  
San Francisco  
Savannah  
Illinois State U. S. Bureau of Ethnology  
Washington, D. C.  
Washington

**THE SUN**, New York:—"It will be a liberal education to Protestants to examine the articles in this Encyclopedia. They will find definite, clear and authoritative statements of Catholic views and doctrines about a multitude of matters in which the Church has been misunderstood."

**THE WALL STREET JOURNAL** (Financial):—"For instance, every business man must be interested in the Church view of bankruptcy, the moral as well as legal obligation of the bankrupt, and the morality of betting. This Encyclopedia gives promise of being a real achievement in literature."

**THE HOMILETIC REVIEW** (The Minister's Monthly), New York:—"The articles discuss questions of theology, history and discovery, and are very far from being exclusively devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church in those cities or countries."

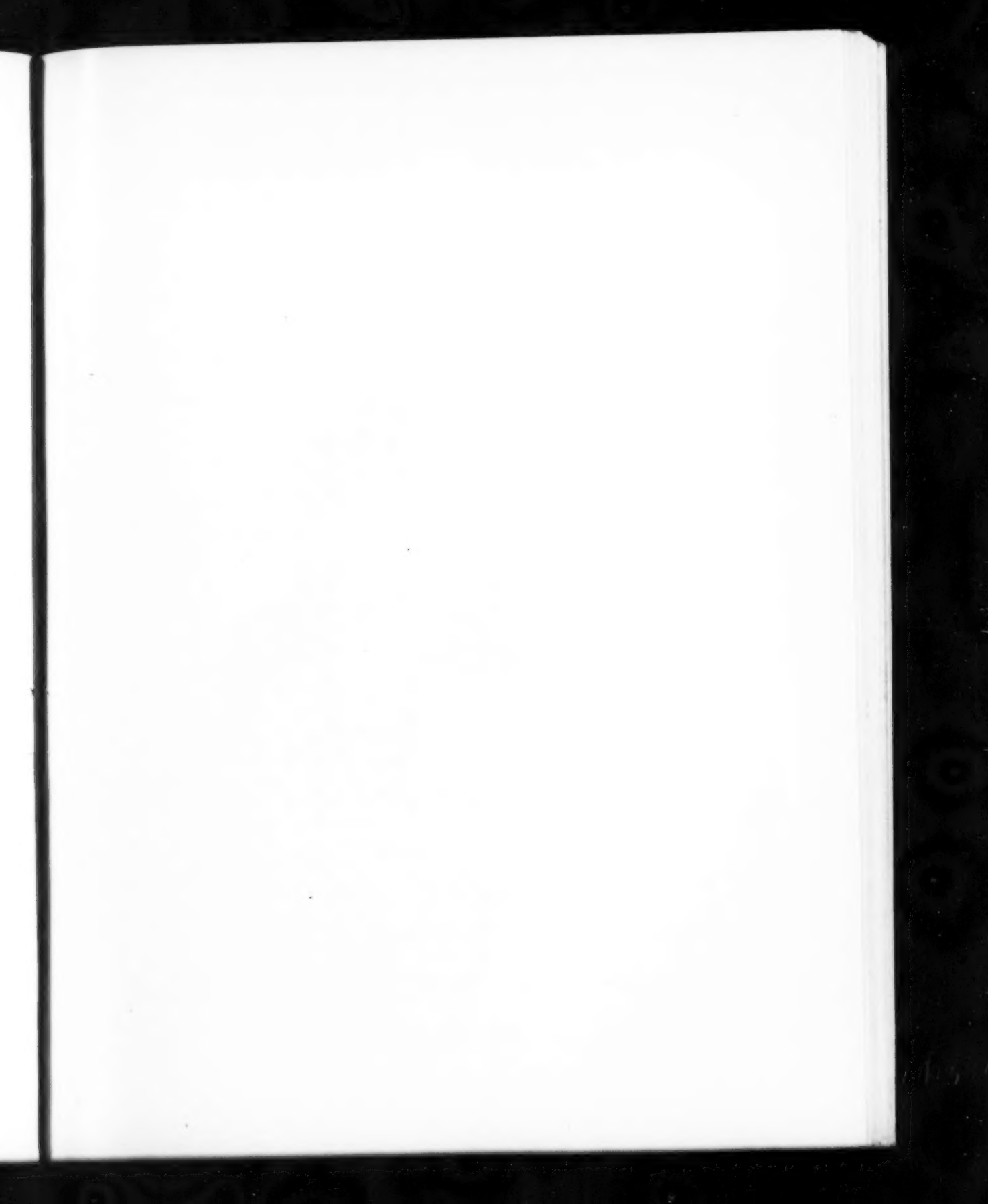
**THE LONDON TIMES**:—"The appearance of the first great Roman Catholic Encyclopedia in the English language is a notable event. . . . The Catholic Encyclopedia, which is issued under the imprimatur of the Archbishop of New York, remains a very notable contribution to science and a remarkable example of American enterprise."

## Send for prospectus—FREE:

Even if you do not subscribe for this work at the present time you should know what **THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA** is and what it is designed to accomplish.

**ROBERT APPLETON COMPANY, 39 W. 38th St., New York**







JOHN EDMANDS.

V

M  
the  
ma  
ab  
fe  
tin  
wo  
ap  
the  
ste  
an  
pla  
be  
fill  
na  
bec  
ter  
mi  
ca  
de  
ma  
pro  
ye  
run  
pro  
lib  
an  
mo  
fin  
the  
wo  
an  
to  
mo  
wi

A  
cia  
per  
the  
of  
fro  
of  
A.  
sio  
a b

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 33

JUNE, 1908

No. 6

THE rapid promotion of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Wyer and others of the younger men in the library field emphasizes afresh the demand for men and women of large executive ability and trained skill in the library profession. Mr. Anderson was recalled from retirement in the private business field to library work, at the urgent insistence of those who appreciated the importance of his relation to the profession. Mr. Wyer has risen rapidly, step by step, from one field of usefulness to another. There are to-day several vacant places of first rank, or next to first rank, to be filled, without just the people in sight to fill them, for in many cases those who would naturally be selected, or who have, in fact, been selected, are too well placed to be tempted from their present fields. In the middle and lower ranks of assistant librarians, catalogers, etc., there is, in general, more demand than there is supply of the right material. All this means that the library profession is a safe one to enter and for some years to come the demand is likely to outrun the supply. Many of the men and women prominent in this field are graduates of library school classes within a few years past and probably no professional school has been more successful than the library school in finding a place for its graduates promptly upon their graduation. To the college man or woman of good ability, interested in books and in a life-work of real usefulness and close touch with people, there can scarcely be a more inviting opportunity than that offered within the varied scope of library work.

AGAIN Mr. Carnegie has noted his appreciation of library workers by adding to his pension list one who is to-day the dean of the library profession, Mr. John Edmands, of Philadelphia, whose portrait makes the frontispiece in this issue. With the death of Justin Winsor, W. F. Poole and Charles A. Cutter, the leaders of the library profession a generation ago, it seemed as though a book of the past had been closed, but Mr.

Edmands, though he has retired from active work, is still a link with the men of that generation. A few years before young Winsor and young Cutter were in Harvard, young Edmands and young Poole were at Yale, and it is to Mr. Edmands, in fact, that we owe the genesis of the Periodical Index associated in the library mind with the name of Dr. Poole. Mr. Edmands, while a Yale student, printed a list, as many know, which was the precursor of the later enterprise, and possibly without this initiative Dr. Poole would not have entered upon his important undertaking. It is, therefore, to the gratification of all who know the library personnel that Mr. Edmands has thus been recognized, and the appreciation of his fellow-workers in the field was gratifyingly shown by the memorial in which a score of the elder members of the profession testified to his work and worth. Mr. Edmands, however, is not the only link with the library past at the time when the American Library Association began to be. Mr. Samuel S. Green, who came a little later in the generation named and who has recently retired from his life-long active work in Worcester, was another participant in the Philadelphia conference and, indeed, of the younger men who participated in that first gathering or who were associate editors of *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* in its beginning, a considerable proportion survive the wear and tear of thirty-three years.

THE decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in what are known as the Macy cases are an important factor in the conflict between librarians and publishers regarding net prices. The pith of them is that the protection of prices cannot be based upon copyright law, by including under the copyright notice, as the Bobbs-Merrill Co. did in the case of "The castaway," a notice that the book may not be sold below the stated price; and that an agreement cannot be implied into a sale, in the case of copyrighted books by printing notices on billheads, in catalogs or otherwise in con-

nection with the publication, the latter being the question involved in the two suits. These decisions clarify the situation and make it evident that the methods of the American Publishers' Association can only have foundation in definite contract relation or in ordinary methods of conditional sale, not based on copyright law. How far this will modify the plan of the associated publishers remains to be seen, but the A. L. A. bookbuying committee is on the alert to take full advantage of the situation.

---

THE Congressional session has closed without definite action on the copyright bills outside of the committee. The committee hearings have resulted in the entry in the House calendar of three bills from as many representatives of the Patents committee. These differ chiefly in their treatment of mechanical reproductions of the works of musical composers, in which libraries are as yet little interested, though the Free Public Library of Evanston, Ill., has made a beginning in including music rolls in its collection. The Currier bill proposes a term of 28 years with 28 years renewal, while the Sulzer and Washburn bills propose life and 42 years, as recommended by the Librarian of Congress. As to library privileges of importation, as in most other matters, the bills seem to be practically the same, except that the Sulzer and Washburn drafts still include the clause originally suggested by Mr. W. P. Cutter, but since opposed by Mr. Cutter and by the library interest generally, excepting from the importation privilege a foreign reprint of a book by an American author unless copies cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor. It was supposed that this clause would be dropped by the committees in view of the criticisms of the Treasury officials and the fact that neither authors nor publishers seemed desirous of its inclusion. The bills were re-entered during the last days of the session merely to have them in concrete shape for the next session, when this clause will doubtless have vigorous opposition from the A. L. A. representatives. A sub-committee from the Patents committees will consider these various drafts during the recess and be prepared to report at the next session.

ONE of the present problems of the day is simple bigness, and this is true in library work as elsewhere. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that we must organize our libraries so that all books are not to be found everywhere but that there shall be a gradation from the few great, comprehensive libraries down to the local libraries scattered throughout the country. Parallel with this, comes the equally serious problem of catalogs and of library machinery in general. The Institute Bibliographie of Brussels long ago proposed to solve this question by a repertory in one library of the treasures of other libraries. Its own collection now exceeds 10,000,000 cards, which in itself is proof of how soon even a card catalog outruns the possibilities of space. There must be not only co-operation but co-ordination, and the problems of co-ordination will probably take rank in the present generation as the problems of co-operation took rank in the library period now closing. Mr. Gould's paper is an interesting contribution to this question, which is becoming throughout library circles an important and live topic of immediate practical bearing.

---

At a recent meeting of the New York Library Club, a lady speaker made a pleasant plea for the right of the reader to browse among books and presented a doleful picture of the ordinary library user waiting stolidly on hard benches for name or number to be called. The plea is welcome, but the picture is rather overdrawn. Throughout the New York library systems and in most libraries, particularly of the Carnegie pattern, ample provision is made for full access to the shelves, and, in many cases, for a select library, not only of reference books, but of literature at the instant command of the reader. Many of the criticisms of present library administrators are theoretical rather than practical, based on imagination rather than observation. The turnstile seems, perhaps, a repellant gateway into the library, but it may be really a necessary precaution to give the reader full liberty, once it is passed. Probably this misconception of the present attitude of librarians and libraries towards the reader will pass as there is a better understanding all around.

## THE WORK OF SOME STATES FOR LIBRARY ADVANCEMENT\*

By ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chief Circulation Dept., N. Y. Public Library, and President American Library Association*

I HAVE taken the liberty to interpolate one little word in the title of the subject that has been assigned to me, which appeared to me somewhat too inclusive. I am not prepared to discuss exhaustively everything that has been done by each and all of the states of the Union for libraries. Possibly the very fact that such a task would be formidable, and the impossibility of attempting it without a period of preparation too long for a busy man to enter upon, may in themselves be eloquent of the extent and complexity of this aid. I shall confine myself to instances that have come recently under my personal observation, in the hope that these may prove to be sufficiently typical to make up for the lack of generality. It was my good fortune in the month of October last to be, within the short space of nine days, the guest of no less than seven state library associations, to whose meetings I was accredited as an official delegate of the American Library Association. The appointment of such a delegate had been made in the hope that it might serve to bind the state associations more closely to the national body—at any rate to remind them that such a body exists, although in the nature of things several years must elapse between its sessions in any one region of our vast country. If the delegate of the American Library Association noted any one fact more than another as an acquisition to his store of library knowledge gained through the observation and experience of these nine crowded days, it was that, in spite of the fact that our age is generally regarded as one of centralization, and that the establishment of A. L. A. headquarters and the issuing of an official bulletin are evidences that this tendency is at work in the library field—that in spite of this the greatest amount of progress, apart from that made by individual libraries,

is now due to action taken by the states—either by their governments or by their associated librarians. In a way, this is centralized action, but it is what may be called, perhaps, “local centralization.” This is quite in accordance with the genius of our American political institutions. We stand strongly for local control, but we recognize that carried too far this is anarchy, pure and simple. Our counties have not the functions of states, or our towns those of counties; nor have the corporations whose rights to control their own affairs are recognized, the functions of municipal bodies. We seem to be settling more and more on the state as the governmental unit that we shall select as the instrument to aid and control the progress of library development. The attention of the state associations was called, during the trip mentioned above, to the growing feeling on the part of many of those who have to do with the formation and management of national associations of workers or professional men, that a single central organization in such a country as the United States, can never be truly “national.” Many bodies are so in name, and in name only; they succeed in doing good local work, but never fulfil their original aims. It is only by affiliating with bodies that cover smaller units of territory or by dividing itself into local sections, or by holding frequent local conferences, or in some such way, that a so-called national body is able to come into close touch with all parts of the country. This state of things, I say, accords with our national genius and character. The Federal nature of our union is not only political, but is reflected in matters social, industrial, and educational. It is for this reason that what the states are doing for public libraries is so much more important than what can be done for them by the Federal government. Washington and its activities are always interesting and hold the at-

\*Read before the New York Library Club May 14, 1908.



tention because of their central situation, but in library work as in law-making or in school education, the local administrations of the states come nearer to our daily needs.

Library interests may be furthered in and by a state either through something done by the state government or by voluntary association or co-operation of the citizens. In the first category fall those things that are done by general or special legislation, by library commissions or by state educational institutions, including state libraries. In the second are the things accomplished by state library associations, by bodies such as the federated women's clubs, and by independent educational institutions recognized as of state importance.

To give examples, general legislation affecting libraries incidentally is illustrated by the university law, under which for many years our libraries here in New York obtained their grants of money from the city. Of special library legislation there are yearly examples that need not be specified. With the work done by library commissions in the states that are so fortunate as to possess them, we are all familiar—the stimulation of interest in libraries throughout the state, aid and advice given to the smaller localities in the establishment, organization and operation of libraries, the operation of library schools, especially of summer library classes for untrained librarians, the maintenance of library lectureships, the preparation and issuing of helpful lists of books, the publication of library magazines, the distribution of travelling libraries and in some cases, as in Iowa, of travelling collections of pictures; and the facilitating of book-exchanges among the libraries of the state. The commission may also, when state aid is given, disburse such aid and prescribe conditions for its bestowal, enforcing its requirements by adequate personal inspection; and it frequently collects and tabulates statistics of the libraries throughout the state.

The publication of library magazines alone has become a most important and helpful division of commission work, and it is interesting to see how many of these there are in the middle west alone. In January, 1902, the commissions of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin began the issue jointly of the

Library Commission *Bulletin*, a quarterly, which soon afterward split into *Library Notes and News*, a monthly published by the Minnesota commission, the *Iowa Library Quarterly* of the Iowa commission, and the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, a bi-monthly issued by the Wisconsin commission. This last-named body issues also a useful current-events index. Then there is the *Library Occurrent*, issued by the Indiana commission, and in the east we have the new library quarterly of our own state.

The Minnesota publication prints the proceedings of its state library association, and possibly this is done elsewhere, thus bringing the official and voluntary activities of the state into close contact. We may probably look forward to the time when every state will issue its own special message to its libraries. Some or all of these activities are carried on in states where there are no commissions, generally by other agencies under state auspices; or some of them may be carried on by voluntary associations of citizens. The library activities of state educational institutions, whether the state departments of public instruction or the state universities, may be classified along the same lines. Either of these may operate library schools; there is no reason why they should not send out travelling libraries. In New York, all work that is usually considered commission work is done by the division of educational extension of the state education department. The state library, besides serving as headquarters for these and other activities, may further library work throughout the state by free inter-library loans. Under the right kind of a librarian it may become a center of all that is stimulating and progressive, even where the state has been backward in library legislation or in formally organized aid for its libraries.

Among voluntary organizations, the first importance, of course, must be assigned to the state library associations, which have assumed in some parts of the United States almost an official status. Their chief function is to bring the librarians of the state together once or twice a year for professional conference and for social intercourse. In some states these annual or semi-annual meetings, especially when, in conjunction with other states they assume an inter-state complexion, are attended by librarians from far and wide,

as are the New York meeting in the autumn and the joint Pennsylvania and New Jersey meeting at Atlantic City in March, and they thus fill the place, in character of attendance, if not in organization, of local meetings of the A. L. A. It was in fact, as a recognition of this growing position and with a desire to encourage it, that the A. L. A. appointed a delegate to attend a considerable number of the state meetings in the middle west last autumn. But besides this function, state associations have also carried on at times much commission work, mostly in states where there existed no other machinery to carry it on and with a recognition of the desirability of handing such work over ultimately to the state. Thus, state associations have been active in the work of elementary library instruction, as in the library institutes held by the New York association and elsewhere, in library organization throughout the state, and in the suggestion and promotion of needed library legislation. In this last-named task many public-spirited associations not ostensibly connected with library work have often aided, and these have even taken up temporarily some phase of state library activity such as the distribution of travelling libraries.

We pass now from general considerations to the discussion of specific instances, which will be taken from regions presumably unfamiliar to most of you, as they were to me, personally, until the recent official visit.

At Omaha—the first stop—I found a western joint-state meeting, that of the Iowa and Nebraska associations. Some of the sessions were held in Omaha and some in Council Bluffs across the river, involving considerable travelling to and fro. Each association had its own headquarters in its own city, and the occasion might be described perhaps as separate meetings of the associations in adjacent cities with two or more joint sessions in one city or the other. This is a type of inter-state meeting with which we are unfamiliar in the East. It is as if instead of holding the usual Atlantic City meeting, the two associations should meet respectively in Camden and Philadelphia. Opinions seemed to differ regarding the success of the plan. Personally it seems to me that the Atlantic City type of meeting is preferable, although there was some talk of holding this year a precisely similar

meeting of the Missouri and Kansas associations in the two Kansas Cities. The meeting included a most interesting session for teachers held in the Carnegie library at South Omaha, the success of which may be gathered from the fact that the only complaint regarding it seemed to be lack of room for the teachers who flocked to it from both cities. This was a new idea to me in connection with a state or inter-state meeting and it appears worthy of imitation.

At the Kansas state meeting, at Newton, Kansas, I found several interesting questions. The effort to have a state library organizer authorized by the legislature had just failed and there was a general feeling of depression and set-back. In spite of this, however, the state association decided that it would undertake the work itself with such small resources as it could command, and therewith chose as organizer one of its own members, the busy librarian of a small city, who agreed to do the work in his off time. To support it the association had a few dollars in its treasury and a superb hope. It seems to me that the only thing I ever saw comparable to this was at last year's Yale-Princeton football game, when the Yale cheering-section, with no points made and a heavy score against them, rose cheerfully at the beginning of the second half and sang "No hope for Princeton." And as Yale that day plucked victory from the jaws of defeat, so I trust that the plucky Kansas Library Association may win out in its organizing work throughout the state in the face of the opposition and indifference of its state legislators. The meeting of the association was held at Newton—a point somewhat remote from the majority of Kansas libraries, in the hope of securing the attendance of librarians in that vicinity, who are usually unable to get to state meetings. This hope, so far as I could learn, was not fulfilled, and the lesson is hereby emphasized that it does not always pay to move the mountain to Mahomet, because he may refuse to climb it even when it reaches his neighborhood. Better is our own plan of selecting a fairly central locality for the annual state meeting, and taking care of distant points in other ways.

Kansas is anomalous in having a state commission that is restricted in its work to a

single phase—that of sending out travelling libraries. Its headquarters in the capitol at Topeka is an interesting place, and its system of flexible libraries appealed to me more than the New York plan of rigid collections—perhaps because it reminded me of our own system in the New York Public Library. The enlargement of the scope of this "Travelling Library Commission," so that the first word of the title may become unnecessary, is of course greatly to be desired and will doubtless come in time.

The state of Missouri I found in the flush of triumph attending the successful organization of its newly-formed commission by the selection of a librarian as its secretary instead of a politician. We need an occasional incident of this kind to remind us that it is one thing to secure the legislation we want and another to see that it is not carried out on lines that we decidedly don't want. In this case the commission was fortunate in having as its chairman Mr. P. B. Wright, of St. Joseph, whose knowledge of the political situation in Missouri has given him opportunities, not usually possessed by a librarian, of defeating some of the plans for making his commission efficient politically rather than educationally. Mr. Wright's recently published report shows that the commission has begun its work with energy and that it will be carried on along the lines of successful commission work in other states.

The state meeting at Warrensburg was noteworthy as being held in a town where there is no public library and practically no library sentiment. It is the seat of the state normal school, where there is a good library and an energetic librarian, but the atmosphere here is that of a southern state, and except in the large cities the feeling that a public library is something that the people cannot do without is, as we know, not present in the South as we find it developed in some northern states—an additional reason for rejoicing in the creation and efficient organization of a Missouri library commission.

In Illinois, the delegate's next stop, there is an unfortunate lack of unity. Here, as in Indiana, the people are partly northern, partly southern in sentiment, but whereas in Indiana the northern library spirit has gained the upper hand in the state government, in

Illinois conditions and feelings vary much with locality, from the convictions and enthusiasm of New England and central New York down to comparative indifference and apathy. Hence the failure of all efforts hitherto to secure legislation for the creation of a library commission in the state and the necessity of carrying on many phases of library activity through private initiative, the Federation of Women's Clubs, for instance, whose state meeting the A. L. A. delegate was invited to attend, but was obliged to omit. Library instruction is taken care of by the state university, whose recent growth is one of the striking educational phenomena of the middle west. The position of the library school under Miss Sharp's headship was unquestioned. Its present head, Prof. Albert S. Wilson, has recently resigned, but I am convinced that it will continue to do good work, and this conviction, I am glad to affirm, is the result of some personal investigation.

In Indiana, the next stop, almost every phase of library work possible to a state is represented, although the instructional part of it is still in private hands. The library school, now a department of the Winona Technical Institute, is doing good work, though there seems to be doubt whether it is yet in its permanent relationship. Connection with some other educational institution, a separate endowment, or, better still, state support and affiliation with the work of the commission, may solve the problem. It may be noted that the tendency seems to be lately to emphasize the connection of library training with the academic and literary, rather than the technical side of education. The school once connected with Armour Institute is now a department of the University of Illinois. Those of Pratt and Drexel Institutes have little relation to the technical work of those schools, and even the class recently formed in the Girls' Technical High School in New York emphasizes, by the elementary character of its aims, the fact that to learn librarianship nowadays means more than to familiarize one's self with the mere formality of a technical routine. The meetings of the state association in Indianapolis were most interesting and instructive, and even the applause of the audience when the A. L. A. delegate, becoming confused, addressed it as the Ohio

Library Association, was a reassuring evidence of comity with a sister state.

The delegate's last visit was in Columbus, Ohio, where his official message was received by a large women's club in addition to the members of the state library association. Here, as elsewhere, there was abundant evidence of the interest of librarians throughout the state in their annual assembly and a strong presentment of the possibilities for future progress present in library co-operation. An interesting question, renewed, though not originally suggested, by this trip is that regarding the best relationship between the official library activities of the state and those carried on by the voluntary state associations of librarians. The printing of the proceedings of a state association in the magazine issued by a commission has been mentioned above. The relationship in this instance is close. But throughout the Union the division of labor is not now systematic and the bonds of connection are various. It is necessarily thus where in some states the official work has been thoroughly organized, while in others it does not exist. What will be the ideal relationship when we have settled down to stable equilibrium? Too close a connection is doubtless undesirable. No one wants to see the state association run year after year by an official clique. On the other hand, it would be unfortunate to have the state library officials hold aloof. Looking at it the other way about, it is certainly desirable that the librarians of a state, through their association, should interest themselves in the appointment of good state officials—state librarians and officers of commissions; but it would not be well, it seems to me, for it to become understood that these appointments were to be made, as a matter of course, at the dictation of the associations. Take, again, the question of library training. One good library school is doubtless enough for the needs of an average state. Is it best that this should be controlled directly by the state authorities, through the library commission, the education department, or the state library; or by the state university, if there be one; or by some other public or semi-public educational institution; or by a large public library; or quite independently? And if there is more than one library school in the state,

should the status of each be determined through any one of the agencies above named, or extra-officially by a committee of the state library association? This whole question leads up to the cognate one of the licensing of qualified librarians by the state, and is introduced here simply in order to show how much further the systematization of our state library activities must be carried, and is likely to proceed, in the future.

Without any discussion of preferences, the conviction may be here registered that the tendency is to lodge most of these powers in a state commission. The library commission is perhaps the most energetic and active of our present-day library bodies. It has been brought up as a reproach against modern methods of government, that our public business is being turned over almost wholly to commissions. This is undoubtedly true, but it is merely a phase of the specialization that is manifesting itself in all the arts and industries. A legislative or administrative body can no longer attend efficiently to all public business by itself, any more than a single physician can understand and apply the latest therapeutic methods, at once as a surgeon, an alienist, a dentist and a bacteriologist.

One of the most active bodies affiliated with the A. L. A. is the League of Library Commissions, through which the work of one state stimulates and reacts upon that of others. We may expect that the states will avail themselves more and more of this means of keeping in touch with each other—a means evidently cognate to conventions of governors and meetings of chiefs of police.

Altogether this round of visits tends to strengthen the conviction of the interesting but anonymous Englishman whose recent occasional letters to the *New York Sun* some of us have particularly enjoyed. He says that the interesting phenomenon of present development in this country, which he regards as distinctive above all things that have been suggested as characteristically American, is the fact of standardization—our increasing tendency to do things, over our vast extent of territory, in similar ways, and to view things from similar standpoints. This, he thinks, is going to make us more monotonous and less picturesque; but it will make us more powerful. This is obvious. A regi-



ment of men uniformed and armed alike is surely less picturesque than a ragtag and bobtail in nondescript garb with grandfather's muskets, but it is indisputably more effective. The writer gives our omnipresent commercial traveller the credit for effecting a large part of this standardization. Without withholding the meed of praise from our brother the drummer, may we not claim that the public library has been working in the same direction? The President has repeatedly said that what strikes him in going from one part of the country to another is not the differences but the essential likenesses of our people. Our English friend is sure that these likenesses are growing stronger. A great army of influences is at work on a basis of racial unity with our capacity for racial absorption, to effect this growing similarity, so far as it is physical. But to account for our intellectual similarity, which is certainly far greater than it was a score of years ago, we

must go to educational facts, and above all, it seems to me, to the institution that is influencing so strongly the education of our people after their school days are over, directing it into more intellectual channels instead of leaving it to the mercies of mere social and commercial contact.

And anything that can systematize and centralize, within proper territorial limits, the influences that have created and are maintaining interest and efficiency in libraries, is and will be no mean factor in upholding our country to the standard that we are all hoping and praying she may approximate in future years. This is why the work of our states for libraries is interesting and full of hope. A very little corner of it has been jotted down here, and the next delegate of the A. L. A. will have an opportunity to extend and supplement our official observation of it. Good luck to him and a successful trip!

#### REGIONAL LIBRARIES

By CHARLES H. GOULD, *Librarian McGill University Library, Montreal*

We have all heard and I think must, as a rule, admit that there is a rather striking analogy on this continent between the development of the school and of the public library. Since the school came first its growth has gone further than that of the library. Hence, a comparison of the present position of each may prove suggestive to the librarian. It is a suggestion originally drawn from this source, that I wish to outline very briefly at this time.

Here it is: There now exist in the country, district schools and village libraries, academies and town libraries, colleges and great city libraries. Where is the library corresponding with the great university? Has it yet appeared? The university draws its staff and its students from the whole country, and even from beyond. On the one hand it conducts the most advanced research, and cherishes the ripest scholars; on the other, it reaches out towards the masses, by means of extension work. It also strives to meet various re-

quirements between these two extremes. Perhaps analogous operations are even now being conducted by certain libraries. Granting this, for the sake of argument it will yet be admitted that such institutions find themselves greatly hampered in their efforts. They have no such relations with, they fill no such place in regard to other libraries, as does the university towards the schools and colleges. In fact, the libraries of the country are to be regarded as separate units. They form no part of a system, for there exists no system of which they may form a part.

One more suggestion we may gather from the schools. In many instances it has been found desirable to consolidate district schools; to combine into a single, strong and efficient institution, several which had been struggling under conditions adverse to their success.

Yet, up to the present day, it seems to have been assumed that the growth of the library movement is synonymous with the freest possible establishment of independent libraries;



and this, too, without considering the precise locality of any one library, or that library's relation to the others nearest it.

As a result we have, to-day, a great number of small libraries; each duplicating, in the main, the collections of all the others, possessing but a few thousand titles in the aggregate, serving a limited district, and hampered more or less by want of funds.

Now this is no indictment of small libraries. On the contrary, we acknowledge gladly the excellent, often the superlatively excellent, work they are doing. Indeed, it should be said once for all, that nothing in the course of these remarks is intended as a reflection in any way upon any library whatever, or upon any class of libraries. We have to do at the moment with conditions, not with institutions. And the question is: Are these conditions susceptible of improvement? Is the immense total energy now expended on the libraries of this country being so applied as to produce the best possible results? Is there anywhere unnecessary and, therefore, unproductive and wasteful duplication of effort or of expenditure? Has not library development on this continent now reached a stage at which more thorough co-operation and co-ordination, perhaps, at times, even a certain degree of judicious concentration, would lead to results larger and more satisfactory than those which are now achieved? In fine, the library world has hitherto been occupied with the evolution of single libraries. Is not the twentieth century to see the welding of all these separate entities into one complete system?—a system in which each member, while preserving perfect independence as regards its individual management and interests, will yet stand in definite and mutually helpful relations to all other members. It is such an organization as this, that is suggested by a study of educational agencies; and the first, if not the only step demanded for its accomplishment, would seem to be the formation of libraries whose character is indicated to some small extent by the title chosen for this article.

Let us suppose, then, the whole continent to be divided into a few great regions, or districts, and that in each, after careful consultation and due consideration, a truly great library is developed out of existing resources,

or is established *de novo*. Each of these regional libraries would serve as a reservoir upon which all the libraries of its district might freely draw. They would co-operate unrestrictedly with each other in matters of exchange, loan, purchase of rare or particularly costly works. From each would radiate travelling libraries not to displace, but to supplement others in the same district or region, and each would be specially charged with the collection of all literature originating in, or relating to its own region. They would emulate the modern university not alone in extension work, *i.e.*, co-operation with smaller libraries, for regional libraries would naturally become the chief reference libraries and the chief resort of scholars in their respective spheres. It would seem equally reasonable that they should act as clearing houses, and on this account, as well as because of their size, they would materially help to dispose of, if they did not completely solve the vexed question as to storage of so-called "dead" books; because among them they could afford to receive and could employ to advantage very many works for which, in local libraries, the demand might appear to have ceased. These are a few only of the ways in which regional libraries could save waste of energy and promote efficiency. I say nothing as to the means to be adopted for maintaining them. Yet the difficulties on this score, though not slight, do not appear to be by any means insuperable.

The purpose of the present remarks is merely to submit that the library movement to-day needs co-ordinating, if it is to accomplish all the work it is really capable of doing. That such co-ordination may be effected by establishing regional libraries whose sphere of operations shall embrace the entire continent; which shall therefore be international in scope, shall be each the center of a great district, shall each help primarily the libraries of its own district, but co-operate with, and stand in a definite relation to all the others.

Where should such an effort as this be initiated, if not on the continent of America, with its vast distances, its already great library resources, and with destinies controlled by peoples claiming community of origin, of language and of ideals.

## UNIVERSITY BRANCH LIBRARIES\*

By WILLARD AUSTEN, *Reference Librarian, Cornell University Library*

A UNIVERSITY library in common with every other large collection of books having 100,000 or more titles may be grouped in two main divisions: A few thousand volumes that are in constant use and the remainder which are wanted less often, some of which may not be used once in ten years. It is this second group that President Eliot advocated relegating to some less accessible place than the library stacks in his well-known suggestion to make room for books in Harvard library. The difficulty of telling what books can be counted on as not being in the demand of tomorrow makes it impossible to put any books out of reasonably ready access.

Books in a large library then may be roughly grouped into these two classes, those much used and those little used. It is self-evident to all practical librarians that the smaller groups should be placed just as convenient to the user as possible, even to the extent of taking chances on their being carried away for home use without incumbering the charging records; and every facility adopted for their ready use. The other group, but seldom wanted, may be kept where a little longer time may be necessary to bring them when wanted, although it would be a mistake to delay this service by too great a distance or any lack of systematic orderly arrangement.

Here then we have the foundation for the two groups, *i.e.*, the open shelves and the book stacks, that experience has proven to be the wisest division of books in a large library. The relative size of these two groups depends so much on the kind of books in the library, the kind of readers frequenting the library, and the kind of use made of the books, that every library must be a law unto itself in the matter of free access and closed shelves.

Corresponding to this grouping of the books the users of a library may be divided into two classes, (1) the general reader, (2) the spe-

cialist. Not that you can label one reader a specialist and another a general reader, any more easily than you can tell what books to relegate to the limbo of unused books, but that all readers may be specialists when at work in a special field and all readers are general readers when using books outside their special work; the important distinction is that the specialist knows, or ought to know, or ought to think he knows, or at least ought to think he ought to know, the books in his own field and therefore can safely be given access to all materials in the library on his special subject; whereas the general reader has no need for anything but the latest authoritative work on the subjects that temporarily claim his attention, and these should be placed before him in the most accessible and attractive way. He would only be embarrassed, if not debauched, by riches if given access to all the materials on any subject.

The open shelf library, made up as it should be of a selected list of standard works on all subjects of general interests, serves to stimulate that class of readers, fortunately small in a university community, that does not know what books to read, has no definite desires and is for a time, at least, satisfied with something that looks attractive and interesting; and herein lies its greatest usefulness. The general reader who always has a list of reading ahead of him, and therefore has a definite demand when he goes to the library, depends less on the open shelf, except for the information regarding the new books.

Following this natural division of literary materials, segregated in accordance with the use made of it and the users, the fundamental principle is capable of extension to materials wanted at places other than the general library.

Modern methods and equipment of scientific laboratories, although so much more extensive than ever before known, has not eliminated the need for books. Not alone for the history

\* Read before the College and Reference Section at the Asheville Conference, 1907.

of the subject or an experiment are books needed, but for practical demonstration, that constitutes so large a part of laboratory practice. A book is often doing its greatest work when it lies open on the laboratory table directing the experimenter in his work and observation. It would greatly simplify matters if one or two books could be found that contained all, or a large part of such experiments or directions, but this cannot be. Such information is scattered, a formula in this volume, an experiment in that, until a considerable body of books may be in steady demand at one or another laboratory.

Herein lies the beginning of the university department library. Those pursuing the several branches of the humanities should be and usually are provided with laboratory facilities within the general library building, and these laboratories, or seminary rooms, as they are generally designated, do not complicate the problem of use, since the books are kept within the library building and are as easily accessible as if they were in the stacks.

The situation changes as soon as any body of books is removed from the library to a more remote place where they will serve the users better than in the general library, but under the usual system will be too remote for quick service in the main library.

The tendency of those interested chiefly in the use of books in some laboratory is to draw away from the main library all materials that theoretically may be wanted by some reader there. Like many things done theoretically this is a mistake. Experience shows that but a small per cent. of the materials theoretically needed are ever actually wanted, or at least so seldom wanted that it is no hardship to send to the general library for them. The question of space, the question of constant supervision, sooner or later convinces, even the theorist, that materials not constantly needed in laboratory work are in the way, add to the expense of care taking, and should be returned to the general storehouse until actually wanted.

The old department library is still on the basis that everything bought from a particular fund should be classed together and removed to the building where the department ordering such materials have their laboratories. In most instances no trained assistant,

working under the directions of the general library, is in charge, the books being in the care of a stenographer or some other untrained person. The general library has little connection with a collection thus removed, beyond making a periodic inventory to find out what books are missing or in need of repairs. Usually such books are cataloged in the general library and are therefore subject to calls at that place, but the reader often fails to get the book wanted either because he cannot take a trip to the department where the book is, or the department library may be closed at the time when the demand is made.

With a system of branch libraries on a properly organized plan the relation of such collections to the main library changes. When a collection ceases to be a department library and becomes a branch of the main library with all that such a change implies, a much more useful and economic system comes into play.

First, as regards the materials sent to any one branch. Only such as are constantly needed there should be removed from the main collection. A trial term may be necessary to find out whether the theorist who is sure a particular book will be in constant demand, or the practical man who is doubtful of its indispensability, may be necessary to determine this, but with proper records and a competent assistant the facts can be quickly determined. Such materials, unless they are of such character as to be useful only in connection with laboratory apparatus or wholly within the limited field of some one department, should be duplicates of works to be found also in the main collection. This duplication is comparatively simple in the case of single works, in a few volumes, since most libraries would need two or more copies of a work so important as to be in constant use in a laboratory. Even if several copies are needed for as many laboratories, if the greatest usefulness to the greatest number be the aim of a library, how much better to spend money in duplicating useful books than to buy single copies of many little-used books. The most difficult problem arises when a set of periodicals or society publications is in question. Such materials are usually too expensive to duplicate and too much needed by

investigators in several departments to allow any one laboratory to withdraw them permanently from the library. The need for such sets may be great enough to warrant duplicating of such expensive materials, but here again the record of actual use is the only reliable basis for decision. Books found to be in little or no demand at a branch should be promptly returned to the main storehouse.

Second. Although two or more departments may be housed in one building, but one branch library need be in any one building. In such a collection books of interest to the several departments are kept for consultation there, or for issue, to be used in the different laboratories within the building, in much the same way as books are issued in the main library for use in the several seminary rooms. Much the same system ~~as~~ must be used in libraries where seminaries and stacks are not inseparably connected, may serve well in this laboratory extension use.

Third. The relation between the branches should be much closer than any that has been known to me. It goes without saying that telephone communication is indispensable. The wants at either end of the line need to be quickly communicated. Messengers should always be available at the general library for the delivery of books specially needed at any branch or to bring from the branch any book specially needed at the main library.

Such a messenger system is of course open to a good deal of abuse. Many readers think they need a book very much, only to find when it is brought that it does not contain what is wanted, or that the book is not what it was thought to be. Careful inquiry, such as a librarian of experience well knows, will often reveal to the reader that the work asked for is not the one wanted, and herein lies the necessity of having a person with library experience in charge of branch libraries.

The details of cataloging, classification, etc., have been thoroughly discussed in regard to branch libraries of public libraries, and their experience and methods are to a large extent applicable to the university branch library problem.

Generally speaking, the branch library would be an open shelf library, and not so large that a full dictionary catalog is necessary. A shelf list with pretty full entries,

forming a classed catalog, indispensable for inventory purposes, would serve well all the needs for a catalog with so small a collection, if it be well classified and conveniently labelled. Librarians have so strenuously insisted on a catalog for every collection of books no matter how small, and have insisted so long, that the public has come to feel that they can't use a library, even an open-shelf library, without turning to the catalog first. It is time the readers were sent directly to the books, to get a first-hand acquaintance without the mediary of the catalog. The shelf list is easily made in duplicate at the time of the transfer of the books, and serve as a part of the charging record as well. If the branch library is so large that a catalog is necessary then the shelf list need not be duplicated, as the single copy will serve the needs at both the branch and the main library.

The intimate relation that should exist between the use of books in a branch library and in the main library makes it imperative that the supervision of all use be centralized in one department, otherwise a conflict of needs and interests cannot be readily adjusted. At all times it must be easily possible to know what books are removed from the general library to branch collections, to be able to determine whether the reader can best use a book in the branch or needs it in the general library, and to determine whether the use is such that several copies are needed to properly supply the demand. No department of a library would suffer a greater loss of efficiency, from a division among two or more heads, than the department of use.

To summarize. The greatest economy in administration comes from making the smallest number of books do the greatest amount of work, and this is best accomplished by being able to shift materials readily from where they are not needed to where the demand is felt most keenly. In this way all books not in active demand may be housed most economically in book stacks until the demand for them comes, when, with the least amount of delay, they may be sent where they are actually needed. This free interchange, accomplished with the least friction or loss of energy, has the same economic value in library administration that it has in any other branch of human activity.



# PHOTOGRAPHIC COPYING IN LIBRARIES \*

PROFESSOR KRUMBACHER, in his article on photography, from which these notes are abstracted, considers the subject in various relations and especially its use in philological studies, in the history of art and in historic research, and summarizes its three chief applications along these lines as being for text-books, for the facsimile publication of history texts and for special private research. It is in the second application that the interest of librarians is first noted.

In this application of photography, facsimile reproduction of complete texts, credit should be given to the Paleographical Society of London for its pioneer work between 1873 and 1894, and to Librarian Hartwig of Halle, for proposing an international co-operation between the great libraries in regard to the publication of facsimiles of rare texts in their possession. As American libraries are likely to be by far the largest purchasers of such texts, it lies within their sphere to exercise an important influence on this matter, and Krumbacher cites the destruction of the Turin Library and the demand of American libraries for good facsimiles as giving a great impulse in this direction. He notes also the difficulties encountered by R. Stettiner in collecting from 13 different libraries the material for his great work on the Prudentius mss. (Berlin, 1905), most of which he produced in perfectly legible form in plates only 4 x 5 inches large.

The cheapening of such reproductions by reducing their size is also urged. As an instance Reinach's "Repertoire de la statue grecque et romaine," in four volumes, costing only 20 francs (\$3.80), is cited, and admirable specimens are given of the reduction of Greek mss. to one-half and one-third their linear size (or one-fourth to one-ninth of their area) without impairing their legibility.

Among the possibilities of price-reduction may be mentioned Sijthoff's "Oxford Plato," which costs, in leaves of 13 x 9 inches, \$100, while Obernetter, of Munich, could supply a thousand copies at one-tenth of this price if the size were reduced to 10½ x 6 inches.

In the consideration of photography as an aid to private research in libraries, Professor Krumbacher devotes some pages to a recital of the difficulty of borrowing from distant libraries manuscripts for collation or examination, also the difficulties with which the student is beset when he has to employ local photographic help, when he needs facsimiles for his personal examination and cannot visit the localities personally.

The author's (Mr. Fretwell's) own experi-

ence in obtaining photographic copies of plans and machine drawings is, perhaps, worthy of mention. By careful computation it was found that in one hour, with the aid of a camera, as much copying could be done as in four or five hours by the use of shorthand. In one instance it was necessary to obtain immediate and exact information with regard to foreign patents. At the Boston Public Library there were copies of these patents. By obtaining the librarian's permission to photograph such parts of the specifications as were of importance (including the drawings), bringing each portion within the limits of a lantern slide, and by developing the negatives immediately, drying them in alcohol, it was possible the same evening, by means of a stereopticon, to enlarge them on the screen so that the white lines and letters on a black background were as legible as the largest print, and thus it was possible to demonstrate the points at issue without any doubt as to the accuracy of the copies, and the whole matter was settled within the very day on which the question was raised. For the photographing of such material either glass plates or films may be used. Glass plates may be obtained for 25 cents a dozen, while films of the same size cost 70 cents a dozen.

The various photographic methods differ in cost with different localities, but they may safely be said to have the advantages of both cheapness and accuracy. At the time when Krumbacher wrote his article now under consideration he cites 3 francs (57 c.) as the lowest price for a negative and copy 5 x 7 inches, and 5 francs (95 c.) for 7 x 10 inches, and it is always well to remember that much can be gained by reducing the size of a picture, especially if use in the lecture room makes a particular size on the focussing screen desirable.

A method of photographic copying which involves apparatus with reversing prism or mirror has been described in the New York *Evening Post* as the "Methode grafico," probably by some one who has read Professor Krumbacher's essay.

Fairly good results may even be obtained by using those cheap Nuremberg mirrors of thin glass which the Germans call "soldaten spiegel." The thinner the glass, the less does the double reflection spoil the image. It is essentially the same process as that used in photogravure to produce a reversed negative for photomechanical processes, only, instead of negative film cartridges, Krumbacher uses rolls of very sensitive bromide paper, called in Germany bromaryt. The result is a white reproduction of the writing on a dark background, which is much more legible than black upon white of the same size would be. Such a roll — for 50 pictures 7 x 10 inches in size — costs in Munich \$2.64 and the development and fixing \$1.80, or under nine cents each picture. A great advantage of this proc-

\*A partial abstract of "Die photographie im dienste der geisteswissenschaften," by Professor Karl Krumbacher in *Neue jahrbuecher für das klassische alterthum*, Leipzig, 1906, vol. 17, p. 601-658.



ess is that it can be carried on under the eyes of the library officials who can take due care to prevent damage to the treasures thus copied.

There is unfortunately an utter want of conscience on the part of many professional photographers in this respect. The chief European libraries permit only experts on whose honor and efficiency they can rely to photograph their treasures. The names and prices of some of them are as follows: In Paris, P. Sauvanard charges for more than 50 copies, 7 x 10 inches, 1 franc, or 19 c. each. In Oxford, England, the University Press charges 1/-, or 24 c. each, for 10 x 8 inch photographs. Herr Dames, in Berlin, charges the same price. Herr Gressmann, in Kiel, who has worked in the Vatican Library, charges for 5 x 7 inch photographs 10 c. each. As many manuscripts, especially those on vellum, have a brownish or yellowish tinge, an orthochromatic emulsion should be used for the sensitive bromide paper. The policy of archives libraries and museum with regard to photographic copying has been fully treated in "Les actes du Congrès international pour la reproduction des manuscrits, des monnaies et des sceaux tenu à Liège les 21-22-23 Aout 1905. Bruxelles." Misch & Shron, 1905. 28 + 338 p. 8°, p. 261-335.

Krumbacher praises the Vatican Library at Rome and the Ambrosiana in Milan for their liberality in permitting scholars to make photographic copies of their collections. Dr. Paul Marc, by favor of the patriarch Joachim III., was permitted to do the same in the monasteries of Athos. Bishop Porphyrios II. has forbidden the use of the camera in St. Catherine's Monastery, near Mount Sinai, though its collections are most important for the history of Greek hymnology.

In a note it is said that Bishop Porfiry Uspenskij had obtained some of these Sinaitic mss. for zolotom (gold), and they are now in the public library at Petersburg.

The suggestion is made by Professor Krumbacher that provision be made in all public libraries for a photographic workshop, with a trained official who can assist the photographer or make photographs for foreign scholars.

On June 1, 1877, the French minister of public instruction ordered in connection with the Bibliothèque Nationale the provision of two dark rooms with running water.

The British Museum, the Royal Library at Göttingen and the Royal Library at Copenhagen have photographic workrooms. In Berlin the New Museum, the Kaiser Friedrich's Museum and the Royal Library have made the same provision. In Vienna the great museums and the Court Library are so furnished, while the New Archives are provided with what is probably the best arrangement of the kind in the world. In Munich, while permission to photograph is

readily granted, no facilities are accorded, though there are 40,000 manuscripts and 13,000 incunables there. For further information on these points the following references are given: Dr. Molsdorf, "Advice on the arrangement of photo ateliers for libraries," in *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* XVIII, 1901, p. 23-31, and "Actes du Congrès de Liège," p. 139 and 155. 315 ff.

The French government demands, in return for permission to photograph, one good negative and two prints therefrom for each subject, but this condition has been found impractical. Of course, in the white upon black method there are no negatives, and every copy demands a special exposure. The Vatican seldom demands any photographs. The British Museum charges 2/- for the first hour and 1/- for every following hour. A discussion of this point has been inaugurated by the International Association of Academies (*vide* "Die Internationale Association der Akademien," by W. von Härtel, in the *Deutsche Revue*, p. 267-283).

JOHN FRETWELL.

#### PROPOSED LIBRARY OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS AND CITY DEPARTMENT LIBRARIES\*

[Part of an address by Robert H. Whitten, librarian New York State Public Service Commission, First District, before the New York Library Club, March 19, 1908.]

In order to provide adequately for the needs of various classes of readers, special collections in the charge of special librarians are essential. This is the only way to provide within a large general library a working collection on any subject. But specialization should not stop here. The special collections and libraries of the public library should be supplemented by the special office libraries of associations, institutions, government departments and business firms and corporations.

The kind of special library that I want to interest you in is a library of municipal affairs. Here we can learn much from the legislative reference movement that is now sweeping over the country. In 1890 Mr. Dewey established the position of legislative reference librarian in the New York State Library. The State Library was a large general reference collection, organized and classified with reference to general uses. In order to make this material practically available in the work of legislation it was found necessary first to secure a librarian with special training in economics, government and law, and second to collect, arrange and index material with special reference to problems

\*This paper is a development of the subject as presented in Dr. Whitten's previous article, "Special libraries," printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January, 1906, p. 12-14.

of legislation. In 1901 a legislative reference department was created in connection with the Wisconsin Free Library Commission at Madison, Wisconsin. In the last few years legislative reference departments have been created in the state libraries of a number of states, including California, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, Nebraska, Alabama, Indiana, Michigan and Rhode Island. Other states are seriously considering the subject. In 1906 the success of the state legislative reference departments led to the creation in Baltimore of the first city department of legislative reference. The name "department of legislative reference" seems somewhat anomalous. Library of municipal affairs seems a more accurate designation. The public library should perform the same service for the city government that the state library does for the state government. It should provide a working collection of material relating to municipal affairs for the use of the legislative, executive and administrative branches of the city government. There is no city in the world that has before it problems so varied, so difficult, so important, so urgent, as New York City. There is no city that so needs the help of every bit of available data relating to municipal problems. The experience of other cities and countries, the scientific data scattered through numberless treatises and technical journals should be so organized as to be instantly available by the city official, alderman, civic organization or citizen interested in the solution of current municipal problems. The library of municipal affairs should be a part of the public library system. It should be located at the city hall or, preferably, in the 20-story municipal office building that it is proposed to construct. This library should have a branch for each of the borough governments. In addition each large city department should have its own working office library. All of these libraries should work together. The aim should not be independence, but organization and co-operation. The collections and activities of the main Public Library would be invaluable to the municipal affairs library and the municipal affairs library would in turn be most helpful to the main library. The collections and activities of the municipal affairs library would be invaluable to the department libraries and they would render most helpful service in return.

That all this would be costly goes without saying, but the results of the present system are much more costly. It involves to a certain extent a duplication of books. This is necessary. These are working collections. The books are tools. They must be right at hand to be of use. Were it not for conditions of time and space the theory of having one central store house for books would be practicable. But books that are to be used in connection with our daily work must be

at hand. The time element is enormously important in every library that aims to serve as a working collection. It is not sufficient that a particular fact may perhaps be found after laborious digging. Digging, to be sure, will be occasionally necessary even in the best equipped collection, but this should be the exception rather than the rule. Quick service multiplies the volume of business done. This is as true of the special working library as it is of city transportation. The number of people that use a particular railway increases geometrically with the rapidity of the service: the number of demands upon a library of municipal affairs will increase geometrically with the celerity with which those demands are satisfied. To realize quick service in a special library all information bearing on a particular problem must, so far as practicable, be brought together in compact form. To do this it is not only necessary to separate volumes of sets and series, but systematically to cut up periodicals and, in some cases, books in order that material on the same subject may be brought together. It is information rather than particular volumes or sets that is to be organized. The special library corresponds somewhat in aim and scope to that of a handbook, such as the engineer's handbook. The handbook aims to serve the purpose of a tool for daily use. The special working collection has a similar aim. Each book, pamphlet and article in the collection corresponds to a page in the handbook. Each should have a very definite part to play. While not exhaustive, the collection should be sufficiently complete to answer the customary demands upon it. Unless this is true it will not be used. It will be discarded just as would a handbook that proved adequate only occasionally to supply the data demanded of it.

A special working library means not only a special collection of books and material but a special librarian. This is the part of the problem that is most frequently neglected. A lot of books are collected, cataloged and put in charge of some one who has had, perhaps, sufficient library training to do the detail work of caring for them, but has not the special training or ability to put a soul into the collection and make of it a vital, growing, working force. The librarian must have a special interest in and capacity for the organization of information. He must take an intelligent, active interest in the problems to which his special collection relates. He must read and study many and know the contents of more of the books in his charge. He must look at each problem from the viewpoint of the investigator and collect in advance the data from every source that will be wanted for its solution.

The library habit needs to be developed. Given an efficient working library and it will take a long time before the demands upon

it are as great as they should be. Some men never think of going to a library for information. It is hard to get them into the habit. They have not been accustomed to having at hand a working collection that can be relied upon to furnish "anything that's in print." Going to the library for information is a habit that is hard to teach the business man and public official. It is the province of the librarian to encourage and stimulate the development of this habit in every possible way.

At present the splendid collections of material in the public libraries of the city afford public officials and civic organizations exceptional facilities for many lines of research. These facilities have been placed at the disposal of myself and the department I represent in a most generous manner. I want to bear special testimony to the useful work that the New York Public Library has done in the publication of its check lists of city documents. Also to the extremely valuable work it is doing in the indexing of periodicals. I know of no other public library that has undertaken that work on, anywhere near so extensive a scale. To the specialist in most lines periodical literature outranks all other in importance. All achievements in science and art are recorded in the periodical long before they appear in book form. In the library of municipal affairs or the department library a systematic selection of periodical articles is of prime importance. In the library of the Public Service Commission we find it necessary to regularly keep track of articles appearing in several hundred periodicals, either through examination at first hand or through published periodical indexes. We find in engineering and technical journals numerous articles treating of public utility problems from the physical and technical standpoint; in the law journals articles treating the same problems from the legal and constitutional side; in the economic and political science journals articles that treat them from the viewpoint of economics and political theory and finally in the numerous popular magazines the articles that furnish the general, popular view. All of these are necessary, indispensable. If the Public Library should find it possible to print in its bulletin references to the periodical articles indexed by it, it would greatly facilitate the work of special libraries like our own and make it possible for them to cover the field of current literature much more thoroughly than they can do at present. Another aid that we may perhaps look to the New York Public Library to supply, is a complete index to New York City documents. You doubtless know of the index to the documents of all the states that is being prepared by Miss Hasse, of the Public Library under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution. This will be a most useful work to us all. The

volumes already published serve more fully to impress us with the immense practical value of a similar index covering New York City documents.

The Library of Municipal Affairs created and kept up by the Committee on Municipal Affairs of the Reform Club and now housed at Columbia University is probably the best working collection on the subject in existence. But as it is located far away from the people who would use it most, it is at present by no means rendering the service of which it is capable. If placed under municipal auspices, removed to the city hall or the new municipal building, and an efficient librarian placed in charge, it would become a splendid institution, performing a most useful service in the interest of more enlightened and more efficient administration.

To sum up in a word. We need a library of municipal affairs. We need efficient department libraries in each of the large city departments. When these are established the problem of working out an efficient scheme of co-operation with the general library system, will be much simplified.

#### JOHN EDMANDS: A SKETCH

JOHN EDMANDS, one of the pioneers in library work in this country, was born in Framingham, Mass., Feb. 1, 1820. The son of Jonathan and Lucy Nourse Edmands, and a descendant of Walter Edmands, who came from England and settled in Concord in 1639, he lived and worked on his father's farm until 1836. From that time until 1841 he worked as an apprentice to a house carpenter and builder. He fitted for college at Andover Phillips Academy and entered Yale College with the freshman class in 1843, graduating in 1847. In 1848 he taught a school in Rocky Mount, N. C. He graduated from Yale Divinity School in 1851.

In 1845, while a student, Mr. Edmands began his library work, serving as an assistant in the library of the Society of the Brothers in Unity. In the next year he assisted in the preparation of a catalog of the library of the Linonian Society in the college. At the beginning of the college year, 1846, he became librarian of the Brothers in Unity Library. While in the library he was called upon to look up references for the students on various subjects on which they were to write or speak. He kept copies of these references, and after accumulating a considerable amount of material he decided to print it. It was in 1847 that this leaflet, the germ of Poole's Index, was published. It was issued in an eight-page, double-column booklet, with the title "Subjects for debate with references to authorities." There were 63 subjects having from two to 30 references under each head. These references were both to periodicals and other works. The pam-

phlet met a real want and was so eagerly sought for that the very small edition was soon exhausted.

In the fall of 1847 W. F. Poole became an assistant in the Brothers' Library and was made librarian the next year. It was during this year, 1848, that he issued an index to the periodicals belonging to the library, which became famous as Poole's Index, and which may be said to have had its initial impulse in its precursor, the unpretentious "Subjects for debate."

While in the Divinity School Mr. Edmands was invited to take a position as assistant in the Yale College Library, where he remained until 1856. In the spring of that year he was requested to prepare a supplement catalog for the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia. While engaged in that work he was elected superintendent of the library, and entered upon the office in June of that year. He continued in this position until 1902, when he was made librarian emeritus, having it as his special duty to act as treasurer's assistant. Mr. Edmands was the first president of the Pennsylvania Library Club. As one of his duties in the library he prepared a new catalog which was issued in 1870, a volume of upwards of 700 pages. It was a dictionary catalog with full titles and abundant cross-references, and perhaps the most adequate work for a general library that had been issued up to this time.

In 1877 Mr. Edmands devised a new library classification and numbering scheme which secures a numerical and alphabetical arrangement to the books on the shelves and provides for an indefinite expansion.

For about 17 years Mr. Edmands edited the *Quarterly Bulletin*, which was published by the library. For this he prepared reading notes on a large number of subjects, and also a very extended classified list of historical fiction. He prepared, also, bibliographies of the Letters of Junius and of *Dies Irae* which are probably more complete than any that have been printed.

It should be a gratification to Mr. Edmands' colleagues in the library profession that his services have been recognized by Mr. Carnegie in placing his name upon his pension list. From a testimonial to Mr. Edmand's merits, signed by members of the library profession, may be quoted the following: "His associates in the American Library Association, of which he was a member from its beginning in 1876, gladly testify to his faithful illustration of Bacon's word, 'I hold every man a debtor to his profession to be a help and ornament thereto.' If this voice of his associates lacks volume, it is because so many of the men of his day have 'passed into the silences,' Poole, Winsor, Cutter, Lloyd Smith; these are the men who knew him best, and were with him in the days when librarianship was struggling into recognition as a profession."

## AUTHOR HEADINGS FOR UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; A DEFENSE

*To the Editor of The Library Journal.*

DEAR SIR: Heading the reviews in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May is one relative to the "Author headings for United States public documents as used in the official catalogues of the Superintendent of Documents. 2d edition. July 1, 1907." Had your reviewer confined himself to facts I should not deem it necessary to request space to make any reply, but in order that no one may be led astray by his misstatements I feel it incumbent upon me to correct some made in this review. The problem with which the Documents Office has to deal is a specialty and is not in any sense similar to that before the Library of Congress. For this reason, as much as any other, it has been found impossible to come to an agreement as to uniform methods in cataloging. I agree that this lack of unity between the two government establishments which deal with these matters is unfortunate, but would not consider it a good policy to sacrifice the many advantages obtained by the use of the forms adopted by this office, in the cause of uniformity with cataloging of a general nature such as that done by the Library of Congress. No more difficult problem in cataloging presents itself than that of government publications, resulting mainly from lack of proper supervision in the issue of public documents.

After some 14 years of experience in the specialty of cataloging government publications, and with the aid of experts in the subject of government issues, this office has evolved its present methods of cataloging which, by the way, show but slight modification from those originally adopted when the office was created under the act of Jan. 12, 1895.

In the first Document Catalogue (or Comprehensive Index) issued by this office, which covered the period of the 53d Congress, the "inverted" form of heading was used, and *has never been departed from* in any issue of that publication. The statement, therefore, in the review that the "edition too calmly sweeps aside the established usage of the previously published excellent indexes and catalogues issued from the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, retracts its own headings promulgated four years ago . . . and substitutes a mongrel list, which not only removes existing standards, but does violence to the exact or official name of nearly every government office," is one which is absolutely unfounded. With the commencement of the issue of printed cards by this office, Jan. 1, 1904, and contemporaneous with the publication of the first edition of the "Author headings," in the cause of uniformity, the use of the *exact name* of departments of bureaus



from which publications emanate, inverted so as to place them in the catalog under the most significant word, as suggested in the first issue of "Author headings," was used in the monthly catalogs of this office up to the first of January, 1906. At that date, the card issue being abandoned, the monthly catalog was again compiled uniform with its earlier issues and in the form of the document catalogs which are the standard and which have remained unchanged from the beginning. When the first edition of this Author headings list was issued, in 1903, it was compiled and published as stated in a note at the top of page 3 of the publication, "as a key to the printed cards which will be sent out in January."

The proceedings at the Niagara Falls meeting of the American Library Association, which decided this office in the use of this "inverted" form of heading in its card issue, are familiar to every one, for the motion "that it is the sense of this meeting that we approve of the 'inverted' form for English-speaking documents," was carried by an overwhelming majority of those present at the meeting of the Catalog section.

The main purpose of the first edition was to serve as a *key to the printed cards* to be gotten out by this office. Had the issue of these cards been continued, no doubt it would have been found necessary to devise some means of obtaining uniform author headings for the cards and catalogs; but as this card distribution was discontinued, it appeared to me that any change in the official document catalogs would be unwarranted, and I therefore directed that these catalogs be continued uniform in their issue throughout. In order to present to the library world the forms used in these catalogs the present edition of "Author headings" was compiled, and clearly states, in its title, that they are "for United States public documents as used in the official catalogues of the Superintendent of Documents," an entirely different proposition from that for which the original edition of "Author headings" was issued.

I will admit that difference of opinion as to the long or short title in the "inverted" form is to be expected, but in view of the fact that your critic admits that "modifying the inescapable awkwardness of inverted entry," is something which must and should be done, the short form is justifiable and preferable. That the present edition is not an initial effort I decidedly deny, for so far as I am aware, except for the author lists contained in each of the recent document catalogs, no author headings corresponding with the forms used in those catalogs have been issued.

Your critic was evidently misled by the statement of "2d edition" on the title-page, for while this is a second edition of "Author

headings," it is not the second edition of those "Author headings" as used in the printed catalogs of this office, a distinction which was evidently overlooked. We have not in issuing this list retracted the headings promulgated four years ago for printed cards, nor have we departed from our established usage of nearly 14 years' standing, nor do I admit that the list submitted can be properly denominated "mongrel."

The avoidance of complicated inverted entries more than offsets the disadvantage of not presenting in these entries the name of the publishing office in the exact form in which it appears upon its publications. It is a fact that very few of the names of publishing offices have been fixed by law, and that in the majority of instances the corporate author heading is made up by the cataloger. Surely nothing can be gained by adopting the unsatisfactory method of "non-inversion," as such a change would be even more radical than the shortening of the "inverted" form, as suggested in this new edition of "Author headings." The argument that such a form as the "non-inverted" involves less of the personal equation is not well founded, for "underlining the striking or important word" involves, surely, as much judgment as that of writing the entry in the "inverted" form.

It is difficult to determine why our critic should have manifested so complete a change of opinion regarding the established standard forms of catalog entry used by this office, as is exhibited by comparing his review with the following statement made by him relative to the Document catalog in his bulletin on United States public documents issued by the New York State Library in 1906: "These volumes, prepared according to the provisions of the printing law of 1895, are models of complete, clear, accurate, and intelligent cataloging." This generous criticism includes the *identical form* of author headings, which in the present review he so disparages.

I can assure the readers of the JOURNAL that the Documents Office is laboring early and late to present them with useful library aids, and that it is not the desire of the Superintendent of Documents to force upon the library world his personal opinions regarding matters of cataloging in the face of the established practices of the members of the library profession, but, as in the issue of the present list of author headings no deviation has been made from the established practice of the office, which has been sanctioned by 14 years' use by the profession without any manifestation of disapproval, he considers the new author headings list authoritative and accurate, and recommends it to those engaged in cataloging United States government publications.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM L. POST,  
Superintendent of Documents.



### BOOKS ON INDIA AND INDIAN PERIODICALS

No one can study India at first hand, that is, in India itself, without becoming impressed with the fact that a strong new life is stirring everywhere among the Indian people. Everywhere her educated men, her best intellects, are calling to mind her great historic past, are feeling deeply the influence of contact with the west through schools, science, literature and travel, and, above all, are being aroused and inspired by the remarkable example of Japan. It is easy to get information about the India of the past; it is not so easy to get information that is reliable and adequate about this New India.

The sources of information here are two. One is a number of excellent new books which have been written within a half dozen years, some of them by Indian scholars, and some by Englishmen thoroughly acquainted with India and in sympathy with her new life and aspirations. The other is a surprisingly able periodical press which of late has come into existence in India.

Those who desire to see India from the inside, to know the real mind of the Indian people, to learn how they feel toward the foreign government that rules them, to learn whether they regard themselves as benefited by that rule, or as oppressed and impoverished, to learn the Indian view of the terrible famines and the plague that devastate the land, to get a true insight into India's civilization, aspirations, hopes, and ideals, and especially to understand the spirit and aims of the "Nationalist" movement which is arising in all parts of the land, will do well to read the books here noted:

"New India, or, India in transition," by Sir Henry Cotton (London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.). The author of this work has for 35 years held positions among the highest in the Indian government. Now he is a member of the British House of Commons, and it is generally recognized that no man in Parliament has a more thorough knowledge of India than he.

"Causes of present discontent in India," by C. J. O'Donnell, M.P. (London, Fisher Unwin). The title of this work explains its purport. The author has had long residence and official experience in India.

The following books by Romesh C. Dutt, published by Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., London: "The economic history of British India," "India in the Victorian age," "Famines in India," "England and India." Mr. Dutt is an eminent Indian scholar and statesman. He has been commissioner of the state of Orissa in India, and member of the legislative council of Bengal. For a considerable time he has held the position of lecturer on Indian history in University College, London. At present he is finance minister of the state of Baroda in India. There is no higher liv-

ing authority on Indian history and economics than he. The books from his pen, named above, are the most careful, thorough, and illuminating studies that we have of the effects of British rule upon the financial and industrial prosperity of India, the destruction of India's manufactures in the interest of the manufactures of England, and the causes of the poverty which, far more than failure of rains, is responsible for the famines which devastate the land with ever-increasing frequency and severity.

"Poverty and un-British rule in India," by Dadabhai Naoroji (London. Swann, Sonneschein & Co.). Mr. Naoroji is a distinguished Parsi merchant, who has lived for 30 years in London. Before coming to England he was a professor of mathematics in an Indian college, and for a time held a high official position in one of the most important Indian states. Since residing in London he has represented an English constituency in the British Parliament. His book contains a truly startling array of facts and figures in support of the position that British rule in India for the past 150 years has been in effect a vast organized exploitation of the land, which has resulted in reducing the Indian people from their former industrial prosperity and wealth to a condition of more abject poverty than is to be found in connection with any other civilized people in the world.

"Prosperous' British India: a revelation from official records," by William Digby (London, T. Fisher Unwin). This large work, packed with facts and statistics, is the result not only of an exhaustive study of Indian financial history in British and Indian official documents, but also of many years of life and experience in India itself. The ground it covers is much the same as that of Mr. Naoroji, and the conclusions reached are similar.

It may be difficult for us in this country, where India is so little understood, to believe that within the past half generation there has come into existence there a native periodical press, which, in breadth of knowledge, grasp of great principles, keenness, ability, strength, and candor evinced in the discussion of public questions, is quite worthy of a place beside the periodical press of Continental Europe, England, and the United States. Nevertheless, this is true. It is not creditable to us that we are so generally ignorant, not only of the quality and contents of these periodicals, but of their very existence. They ought to be represented in all our leading reading-rooms. Of course, I need mention only those printed in English, omitting the very large number of dailies, weeklies, and monthlies issued in the languages of the countries. Dailies of all kinds may be passed over, since we are too far away to make use of them here. Religious papers also may be omitted.

Among monthlies should be mentioned the

following: *The Indian Review*, Madras, edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, published by Natesan & Co.; *The Modern Review* (illustrated), Allahabad, edited by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, published at the Indian Press; *The Indian World*, Calcutta, edited by Mr. Prithwis Chandra Ray, published at the Cherry Press; *The Hindustani Review*, Allahabad, edited by Mr. S. Sinha; office, 7 Elgin Road.

There are many other monthly reviews and magazines published in India, but none are better, at least for use in America, than these.

Among weeklies, the following are able and representative: *The Bengalee*, Calcutta; *Bande Materam*, Calcutta; *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta; *New India*, Calcutta; *The Mahratta*, Poona; *The Tribune*, Lahore; *The Wednesday Review*, Trichinopoly, Madras Presidency.

One paper (weekly) published in England, which is able, candid, excellently informed, and genuinely in sympathy with the Indian people, is *India*, edited for some years by Sir William Wedderburn, M.P., formerly a judge of the High Court in Bombay; its present editor is Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, who has had service in India. The paper is representative of the National Indian Congress movement. Its office of publication is no. 85 Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W. There are many periodicals in England that give more or less information about Indian affairs, but this is to be specially commended for three reasons: First, it devotes itself wholly to Indian matters; second, it is an authority—its writers speak from amplest knowledge, and for the most part from knowledge gained by long residence in India; third, while in no sense hostile to England, it is genuinely sympathetic with India's aspirations for improvement, for progress, for more freedom, and larger opportunities; and it endeavors to make its readers see Indian questions fairly—to some degree at least as they appear to the Indian people themselves.

J. T. SUNDERLAND.

#### A PUBLIC LIBRARY IN PERSIA

THE public library has invaded Persia, according to *Le Monde Musulman*, which gives the following facts of the library established by private enterprise in Bushire (Bender-Bushir), in 1905. The library is located in a room of the government building of the city, and numbers in all 426 books, of which 234 are in Persian, 2 in Arabic, 100 in English and 90 in French. The library subscribes to three newspapers, one of which is printed in Bushire and the other two in Teheran. The Persian department of the library consists of theological works, dream-books, collections of poetry, descriptions of travels and translations of European books, chiefly medical treatises and of French fiction. German literature as yet is not represented.

#### COPYRIGHT PROTECTION DOES NOT COVER PRICE PROTECTION

THE U. S. Supreme court on June 1 made final decision in the Macy cases involving fundamentally the question whether the retail price of a book can be controlled directly or indirectly on the basis of the copyright.

In the Bobbs-Merrill suit, the publishers undertook "to restrain the sale of a copyrighted novel, entitled 'The castaway,' at retail at less than \$1 for each copy" by printing below the copyright notice a notification that "a sale at a less price will be treated as an infringement of the copyright." The publisher's counsel claimed that copyright cases should follow the precedent of patent decisions, and that in the Cotton Tie case and other cases the principle of price protection had been upheld.

The Supreme court, whose decision was handed down by Justice Day, declined to accept this view as to the analogy between patent law and copyright law, and pointed out that the question of price protection on the ground stated had not been passed upon in the cases cited. It held that the copyright law must be specifically interpreted according to the specific provision of the statute and that the right "to vend" did not authorize price protection beyond the original sale. The Supreme court therefore affirmed the judgment of the lower courts, in holding that the publishers had no case.

In the two Scribner suits the publishers sought "to restrain the selling at retail of the complainant's books, copyrighted under the laws of the United States, at prices less than those fixed by complainants, and from buying such copyrighted books except under the rules and regulations of the American Publishers' Association." The Supreme court decision, also handed down by Justice Day, referred to the previous case as decisive of the copyright question involved, citing the notice placed by the Scribners in their catalog, invoices and bill-heads quoting the regulation of the American Publishers' Association. It held further that the question outside of copyright was one of the right to relief in equity which question was not before the court, because there was no diversity of citizenship or a claim of \$2000 damages requisite to confer jurisdiction. The court also declined to overrule the decision in the lower courts that the claim that the Macys had sought to induce other parties to break their agreements was not proven. The judgment of the lower courts in favor of the Macys was therefore affirmed.

These decisions thus deal solely with the question of price protection arising from copyright monopoly and make it finally the law that the copyright proprietor cannot control prices beyond the original sale by virtue of his copyright.

### TRAVELLING LIBRARIES IN ONTARIO

[From Inspector T. W. H. Leavitt's Report upon public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, etc., of the province of Ontario for the year 1907.]

For a few years anterior to 1907 the Education Department supplied a limited number of travelling libraries exclusively for use in reading camps in New Ontario. Under the system then in vogue the libraries were frequently removed from one camp to another without first being returned to the department. An examination of the records shows that when the library was returned many of the books had been lost. When attempts were made to collect the cost it was found impossible to locate the camp responsible.

In a number of instances no trace could be found of the library. Confronted by such conditions the Minister of Education decided that the practice of permitting a library to be forwarded to a second camp, without first being returned to the department and there checked over, should be discontinued. Under the new regulations no loss has fallen upon the department.

With the extension of the travelling library system the new rule has been rigidly applied to travelling libraries sent to small public libraries and to villages where public libraries have not been established. One objection urged against the system is that the transportation charges are considerably increased, as each borrower is compelled to pay the charges from Toronto to destination, the return charges being paid by the department. The experience gained in the past by the department is strongly supplemented by the experience gained by library commissions in the United States, where the travelling library system is carried on upon an extensive scale. It is found that the plan of having the books returned directly to headquarters is by far the cheapest in the end, and at the same time it saves endless disputes and correspondence requiring additional clerical help at headquarters.

The legislature, during the session of 1907, generously voted \$3000 for travelling libraries. In the past such libraries had been sent out in boxes. This plan developed two faults. First, the constant changing of the books into and out of the box resulted in greater damage than the actual wear while in the hands of the readers. Second, a borrower lost time in selecting a book, having to take each book up before he could see the title. To remedy these evils cases were secured, holding on an average about 50 books. Each case contained a movable shelf, thus providing for books varying in length. The cover was hinged and fastened with a lock. When the case is opened the cover forms a small table upon which the books can be examined, while all of the titles are immediately exposed at a glance. Locks with duplicate keys are used, one key being retained in the de-

partment, the other sent by mail to the borrower. A simple register is included in each case for recording the circulation. This register furnishes the data upon which the return is made to the department, thus showing the circulation of the books in each locality in which the library has been in use.

For the convenience of the public and to meet the wants of diverse interests and communities it has been found advisable to divide the travelling libraries into two classes, viz., the fixed collection and the open shelf selections.

The fixed collection represents a miniature public library suitable for average communities. The problem is to furnish wholesome, instructive, and readable books which the general public will read. The fixed collection is in use for about 90 per cent. of the libraries loaned by the department. Care is taken not to duplicate the books when more than one library has been sent to the same place during the year. When the fixed collection is forwarded to a small public library it is impossible to avoid some duplications, but generally speaking but few complaints have been received in this particular. During the year 1907 a typewritten catalog of the books has been pasted on the inside cover of each case (to avoid the expense of printing), hence it has been found impossible to furnish intending borrowers, in advance, with a catalog of the books which can be loaned. It is proposed during the current year to overcome this defect by having catalogs printed for each case. These catalogs can then be mailed in advance to intending borrowers and the selection made.

Open shelf collections are intended to supply borrowers with books required for special purposes and are suitable for different needs. Usually the open shelf libraries are composite in character, but especially selected to meet the wants of the locality to which they are sent. A limited number of libraries, specific in character, have been prepared; notably libraries containing books relating to the various trades and industries of some town or village. The demand for such libraries exceeds the supply, but gradually it is hoped that the defect can be remedied by additional purchases. The demand for such books comes from young men employed in manufacturing industries who are desirous of becoming expert mechanics. During the past five years several hundred thousand dollars have been remitted by this class to schools of correspondence established in the United States. Once it becomes known that the text books required can be secured at the public library, free, the practice of remitting to a foreign country ceases.

At present the number of travelling libraries is limited in proportion to the population and territory to be supplied, consequently duplication is easily avoided. In the near future it will be necessary to divide the province into districts, in each of which will

circulate not less than ten libraries free from duplications.

In the United States travelling libraries are usually made up with fifty per cent. of fiction. The libraries sent out by this department contain on an average only 33 per cent. of fiction. Special attention has been given to the selection of books for children. Many of the juvenile books will undoubtedly be read by adults who have not fully acquired the reading habit. So far as has been possible, considering the limited number of books at the disposal of the department, careful attention has been given to the conditions existing in the community to which each library is sent. Libraries going into the Cobalt district have contained some books relating to prospecting, the nature of minerals, etc., while libraries for the lumber camps have been made rich in adventure, nature study books and travel. In several districts in New Ontario large and compact communities of workmen of foreign birth have been encountered. To such localities libraries have been loaned strong in books for children, containing in addition primary readers, spelling books, copy books, pens, pencils, paper especially selected to help foreigners to acquire a knowledge of the English language. It is gratifying to note that the returns received from such camps show that the foreign element has taken advantage of the means placed at its disposal and that the progress made has been highly encouraging.

Experience has already demonstrated that the greatest difficulty connected with the circulation of travelling libraries arises from the apathy of the general public. The communities which need the books the worst are extremely slow in finding out the conditions under which the books can be had. Isolation has, however, its advantages as well as its disadvantages. The farmers' children, once they are provided with healthy reading, usually make greater progress than children in towns and cities. If we can educate the adults to order the books the children will educate themselves. The returns for 1907 demonstrate that the circulation of the better class of books is larger in the wilds of New Ontario than in some towns in the older parts of the province. This condition probably arises from the obstacles which exist in securing books of any class.

Owing to the scattered settlement in New Ontario and the limited number of public libraries which have been established special attention has been given to the wants of the people. Travelling libraries have been loaned to the small villages for the establishment of reading camps, the books being issued free to the residents of the village and also to the farmers who reside in the vicinity. It is difficult to spread information about the libraries in such sections, particularly in the most remote districts. Frequently it is impossible by letter to secure a librarian, and

the attempt to introduce a library fails in consequence. Once a reading camp is established in such places the returns show that the circulation of the books is abnormally large in proportion to the number of people, thus proving that the demand for books exists. To accomplish the object aimed at by travelling libraries a worker should be sent out to the back districts from the Education Department whose duty should be to carry the news into the most out-of-the-way places. He should take a number of travelling libraries along with him, and in each hamlet call the people together, explain the workings of the system, secure a board of management and librarian and establish a camp. Once these results have been attained the people can be depended upon to continue and improve the library work. In time, as the population increases, the camp will grow into an established public library. Every reading camp is a center presenting opportunities for self-help which can be provided in no other way. Travelling libraries are no exception to the rule. Like all other good things, they must be pushed. To create a demand the people must be educated. This can best be accomplished by sending out an organizer fully qualified and equipped for the work. Such an organizer should possess a practical knowledge of advertising and be able to secure the confidence and good will of the people.

#### CO-OPERATIVE CATALOGING

*From Library Work, April, 1908*

THE question of co-operative cataloging and catalog printing has been talked of with more or less enthusiasm since 1851, when Mr. Jewett, in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, outlined a plan for doing this work. The H. W. Wilson Company is at last taking definite steps toward making such a catalog an accomplished fact. A beginning will be made with catalogs of juvenile books and of a selected list of fiction. These two fields have been chosen for a beginning because they present fewer difficulties and because juvenile and fiction catalogs are most needed. The fact that in both these departments, notably in the juvenile, libraries show more uniformity in their collection of books than in other departments, simplifies the problem of co-operative catalogs; while in the case of fiction, where author and title entries only are needed, the task of cataloging is comparatively simple. Active work has begun on both these catalogs.

The juvenile catalog will consist of about 3000 titles in two parts. Part one will be a dictionary catalog of books; part two will be an author, title, and subject index to the last seven volumes of Saint Nicholas and will contain also analytical subject entries for the essential books found even in small libraries, particularly those used for reference purposes. As many analytical entries will



be given as would be required by the most exacting cataloger. Since these entries in part two will be identical for every library, they will be published in a separate alphabet and sold either as an independent book or bound with part one. Part one may be made to fit the collection of any library by withdrawing from our linotype slug catalog all the slugs which are not needed and by adding those that are necessary to complete the catalog of any particular library. If any library wishes the two parts combined in one alphabet arrangements may be made for such a catalog at an additional expense.

The linotype slug catalog of fiction will include about 2000 titles with author and title entry and very brief annotation for those books of special value, which every library would wish to have advertised and the circulation of which should be increased, and also for those volumes which need a word of explanation. It is not the purpose at present to print a complete fiction catalog for the large library since it is believed that most of them would be equally well or better satisfied with a selected list. Therefore, each library will check on this list of 2000 those volumes which for various reasons they may wish to have included in their list of best fiction. This selection of 2000 would, of course, cover the entire collection of a small library and with such libraries it would be optional whether they would have printed for them a selected list or a complete catalog. If the plan works well in this limited way, it will be enlarged to include the collections of large libraries.

To describe this plan in other words: We will maintain a central catalog in type. When a library sends us a list of its books in the children's library or its fiction lists, we will withdraw from our linotype slug catalog all those entries necessary to form a catalog of the list sent; after printing, these slugs will be returned to their proper places.

#### A NEW CATALOG CARD

If the person who doesn't know what she wants could be given objective insight for a moment and so be enabled to formulate her grievance against the modern library no doubt it would be that she has been completely ignored. To the scholar and the pedant who know, or have some inkling as to desiderata, we offer our catalogs with their network of roads all leading to Rome; but what can the clueless person do? Probably there are a half score of books which it would give her deep pleasure to find. She would recognize their titles instantly if she could see them; but her record of them lies in her subliminal consciousness. How, then, shall the perplexed librarian assist in dragging up these drowned treasures?

Shall we send her to the author cards? But she has never yet generalized that books

necessarily have authors. To the title cards? What! ask her to make an inventory of the catalog card by card? To the subject cards, then, which collect titles by class, she must go; for one thing she does certainly know. It is a "story." In the subject list she will find all authors nicely alphabetized from Aaron, A. to Zynctum, Z., with a separate alphabet of titles under each. Now her subliminal knowledge being all in book-title form, she must somehow extract her title nugget from all the waste sands of red headings, authors in subject fulness, and full imprints. Of course she does not. Nobody, person or pedant, ever really did so use the fiction subject cards in all the history of public libraries. And yet possibly the chief excuse for being of the fiction subject cards, at least so far as the public is concerned, is to help in precisely this emergency, *i.e.*, where the decision for any reason is not yet made up (for otherwise we would naturally use the author or title cards). The trouble seems to be that our subject list emphasizes authors and subordinates titles, while the person's mind emphasizes titles and forgets authors. Hence for this purpose the list is psychologically preposterous. The person asks for bread and we offer a millstone to wear about the neck.

The idea of collecting in the subject list is right, but we need to adjust our emphasis. "In our library," in trying to find a card psychologically correct, we have combined the subject card idea with the title card idea (making, of course, the usual title card also). After the subject heading and also in red, follows the title and date of publication. The number of copies is put on in red ink. The author's surname and initials complete the card. No imprint is used, the pedant being able to secure it from the author card and the person being easier in mind because of its absence. The result is a mongrel card, repulsive to look at very likely, but carefully adapted to a perfectly definite use.

While working on this problem the list of titles appeared to us to be about the most important help the cataloger can give the general reader of fiction. It obviates a grave deficiency in the ordinary catalog; and yet for the peculiar purposes of the subject division—its technical uses—it is just as good or even better. The checking up of book lists, for instance, can be done in half the time; for you have but one place to look, whereas with the usual cards you must first find author, then title. The usefulness of the title list in any other field is questionable. Certainly in such subjects as chemistry or mathematics it would be a mere futile incumbrance. In the essay or the drama where titles are emphasized a little more, it might be somewhat better, though still scarcely practical. In fiction, however, three years of trial have convinced us of its utility. Nor have we once missed our old time subjects cards.

CHARLES G. MATTHEWS,  
Carnegie Library, Athens, O.



### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

IN its third annual meeting to be held coincident with the Minnetonka Conference of the A. L. A., June 22-27, the American Association of Law Libraries, with which the A. L. A. is affiliated, according to its tentative program recently issued will hold two sessions on June 22 at 2:30 p.m. and June 23 at 10 a.m. respectively. There will be papers on "Cataloging law books with special reference to co-operative indexing and to index cards," by Gilson S. Glasier; on "The bibliography of Canadian statute law," by William George Eakins; on "Some phases in which the law librarian can help the public library," by Miss Edna D. Bullock, on "The legislative reference librarian's work in a law library," by C. B. Lester, and on "The management of a small law library," by Miss Claribel H. Smith. There will be at least two round-table sessions, various topics for discussion, and reports, among them that of the board of editors of the *Quarterly Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, will be especially interesting.

### NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

THE 46th annual convention of the National Education Association of the United States is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, June 29-July 3, just as the librarians return to their posts after the annual A. L. A. conference.

The program for the library department, as well as the general program, is most interesting, and will be as follows:

#### *Wednesday, July 1, forenoon*

1. Exhibition and description of an actual library of medium size. To take somewhat the form of a round table, led by William H. Brett, librarian Cleveland Public Library.
2. How far should courses in normal schools and teachers' colleges seek to acquaint all teachers with the ways of organizing and using school libraries? To be presented in a paper by David Felmley, president of Illinois Normal University.

Discussion by Philo M. Buck, head of the Department of English, McKinley High School, St. Louis, Mo., and Maud A. Goodfellow, librarian and instructor in library economy, State Normal School, Fitchburg, Mass.

#### *Thursday, July 2, forenoon*

Round tables on The methods of administering public libraries for the benefit of public schools, led by Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, New York.

It is thought that many librarians returning from the Minnetonka conference, which is to be held during the preceding week, will be present and will set forth their methods of library administration.

#### *Thursday, July 2, afternoon*

How to make the library more serviceable to students of school age, from the superintendent's viewpoint. To be presented in a paper by E. Wolfe, superintendent of city schools, San Antonio, Texas; and from the library worker's viewpoint by Miss E. L. Power, instructor in library use, City Normal School, Cleveland, Ohio. Discussion led by President Homer H. Seerley, State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Iowa, and others, in the form of a round table will follow, continuing and reviewing any question that may have arisen this session or preceding sessions.

After the convention attractive trips to places of interest are suggested. Information with regard to these and to accommodations and routes of travel are given in the official program bulletin, just issued.

### ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION \*

THE past year has been one of quiet but steady progress. Several buildings have been opened in Picton, Bracebridge, Wallaceburg and other places and several new and considerable donations are reported.

The work of the secretary has been about the same as last year. A considerable and continuous correspondence has passed through my hands and it is a pleasure to note the inquiries that come to me from time to time. During the year the Executive committee met three times, a larger number than in any previous year. The increase in the government grant has made it possible for the executive to give more careful consideration to its work than ever before.

The most outstanding features of our year have been the publication of our proceedings of last year and the library institute last July at Brantford. The proceedings make a volume of 74 pages and is a valuable library document. The lists of best books were also distributed to our libraries. The question of a quarterly or monthly bulletin, issued jointly by the Education Department and the Ontario Library Association has been raised, and this is a matter worthy of careful consideration.

It is suggested that a strong deputation be sent to the minister of education to discuss with him the following subjects:

- 1st. *The distribution of the grant.* Last year's basis should be urged as a basis and I am especially of the opinion that a definite small grant for maintenance and a small grant for books should be made to every library fulfilling certain conditions with the possibility of earning the maximum grant on reasonable conditions.

- 2d. *A course for librarians.* A course of study should be mapped out that any librarian or assistant could master at home and

\*Part of Report of Secretary, 1907-1908

an examination provided and the certificate of this course be recognized by the government in fixing the maximum grant. Something also should be done to encourage our ambitious librarians to attend the summer schools at McGill.

3d. *The strengthening of the Inspector's Department* by at least two assistants, besides a clerical staff. There should be a thoroughly qualified man as library organizer and general apostle of library improvement to spend his time throughout the province in organizing and reorganizing libraries and incidentally galvanizing library boards into some harmony with the spirit of the times. The other assistant should be a product of the best library schools, an expert cataloger, and thoroughly competent to handle all office problems.

The past four, five or six years have witnessed the building of some thirty or more fine new buildings in Ontario, the quiet and steady growth of this association and the advent of an inspector of libraries interested and anxious improvement.

E. A. HARDY, Secretary.

### American Library Association.

#### COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the American Library Association will be held at the Tonka Bay Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, Minn., on Monday, June 22, 1908, at 3 o'clock p.m. Nominations of officers for the ensuing year will be a regular order of business at this meeting and at least one informal ballot will there be taken. The Council dinner will be held Tuesday evening, June 23.

#### COMMITTEES

##### *Committee on Revision of A. L. A. Constitution*

The following notes of certain amendments which the Committee on Revision agreed upon at Atlantic City, and will recommend at Minnetonka, are given in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* for May.

##### 1. *The Executive board and Council.*

(a) The Executive board to consist of the president and two vice-presidents, and six other members elected by the Association (two each year for a three-year term).

(b) The Council to consist (1) of the members of the Executive board *ex-officio*; (2) all ex-presidents of the Association who continue as members therein; (3) and 50 elective members, divided into groups of 10, with terms of five years each. Not exceeding five in each group to be chosen by the Association, and five by the Council itself.

2. The business affairs of the Association to be entrusted to the Executive board, except as they may be "specifically assigned to other bodies." [Matters so assigned to be reduced to a minimum.] This, with the particular object of avoiding existing confusion

of jurisdiction between the Executive board and Council. Among other affairs specifically assigned to the Executive board is the appointment of non-elective assistant officers (including the secretary) and all standing committees, and the determination of the salaries of all paid officers.

3. *Council, duties of.* The definitions in Section 17 to be reduced by the cancellation of the first nine lines. Its general function of discussion and deliberation to be phrased as follows:

"It may consider and discuss library questions which involve the policy of the Association as such; and (except upon a three-fourths vote [? 2-3ds] deciding for immediate action) no such questions shall be voted upon by the Association without a previous reference to the Council for consideration and recommendation."

The Council still to determine the place of annual meeting, but the Executive board the time.

"Sections" of the Association to be established by its own direct vote, after a favorable report thereon by the Executive board.

4. The committee do not favor the consolidation of the functions of secretary and treasurer in one official.

5. *Publishing board.* One of the Executive Board to be designated as its chairman.

6. *Amendments.* Strike out from Section 26 the words "in their final form."

7. *By-laws* to be adopted by vote of the Association; but must either originate in, or be referred to and reported back from, the Executive Board. Strike out "or council" in Section 27.

8. *By-laws, amendments to.* (1) The voting rights of new members to be limited during their first year of membership; (2) the fiscal year of the Association to be the calendar year, and the treasurer's term to correspond with this; (3) the official ticket at each Association election to be nominated by a committee designated by the Executive board, but no member of the board to be included in such committee; (4) add provision for nomination papers, and the position and residence of each nominee to be given on the ballot; (5) a consecutive number to be assigned to each member in the order of accession to membership and payment of dues—a delinquent member rejoining to receive the original number.

*A. L. A. Committee changes.* Frank P. Hill has been substituted for W. H. Brett on the Committee on Constitutional revision.

Margaret Mann has taken the place of Faith E. Smith as secretary of the Catalog section.

#### PUBLISHING BOARD

The *A. L. A. Bulletin* for May gives the following report of the activities of the Publishing board:

*Printed catalog cards.* The work of the

Publishing board in this direction is intended to supplement, not to take the place of, the cards issued by the Library of Congress. It consists mainly in analyzing composite books and miscellaneous sets which are commonly found in the average libraries, and a list of about 250 current publications, largely scientific, including transactions of learned societies.

*Miscellaneous publications.* The cards for miscellaneous books are made up in sets, and sold at the rate of 75 cents per 100 cards. In the case of continuations, such as annual reports, cards are issued from time to time, or annually if necessary, to keep the sets up to date. The Board now has in stock the following sets:

Old South leaflets, vol. 1 to 7. Price, \$2.95.

Cards for vol. 7 can be obtained separately for 50 cents.

Smithsonian reports, 1886-1906. \$11.10.

Only two sets remain. Cards for the 1906 report have recently been issued and can be supplied separately for \$1.08.

Warner's "Library of the world's best literature," 30 v. or 45 v. \$6.00.

Reed's "Modern eloquence," 15 v. \$5.00.

Annals of the American academy, 1890-1901. \$5.88.

British Parliamentary papers, 1896-1899, \$13.39.

— 1900. \$1.86.

Massachusetts public documents. Special reports and papers, 1900-1901. \$1.60.

The Board is prepared to issue analyticals for any books provided there is enough demand to justify the work. Sufficient subscriptions have already been received for cards of the St. Louis Congress of Arts and Science, eight volumes, so that they will be issued during the summer at the usual rate of 75 cents per 100 cards. The cost for the set will be between \$5 and \$6. If enough subscriptions are received before the cards are printed, to justify the printing of a large edition, the price may be lessened.

*Current publications.* The work of analyzing the current publications begun in 1898 has been continued, the number of subscribers increases each year as libraries and individuals learn of its value. The publications indexed are not included in the ordinary indexes. A list of them will be sent upon application.

The indexing is done by five co-operating libraries—Harvard College Library, Columbia University Library, New York Public Library, John Crerar Library and Yale University Library. The Boston Public Library has until recently been one of the co-operating libraries, but having withdrawn, Yale University has taken its place. The cards are issued twice a month and the bills are rendered quarterly. The cost for the entire

series for one year (approximately 3000 titles) is about \$75, the rate being \$2.50 per 100 titles (two cards for each title). To libraries not wishing to subscribe for all the cards, a subscription is offered whereby the library may select from the list the publications for which it desires cards. The cost for this form of subscription is \$4 per 100 titles (two cards for each title), the increased cost being due to the additional labor of sorting.

*Bibliographical serials.* The Board began to issue a series of cards for a list of 20 bibliographical serials, the indexing of which was done by the Bibliographical Society of Chicago. The society was at last unable to continue the work of indexing, and arrangements have not yet been made to continue the work. It is hoped, however, that it will be resumed.

*English history.* The printing of cards for current books on English history was begun in 1897, the selection and annotation being done by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston. In 1901 books on American history were included, with annotations by Mr. Philip P. Wells, and is a supplement to Larned's Literature of American history. These cards can still be furnished at \$2 per year from 1898 to 1903. The same titles are also printed in pamphlet form at \$1 per year. The pamphlet covering the books for 1904 can be furnished at 25 cents.

*Photographic reprints.* At the request of the Modern Language association the Publishing board is about to begin the issue of cards for photographic reprints of early manuscripts in modern languages, with a note telling in what American libraries the facsimiles may be found. The series will include cards for single facsimiles made for a given library, and also for published facsimiles which are likely to be found in several libraries. Cards will be issued from time to time as information in regard to the reprints is received. The price will probably be less than the four cents per title as was announced in an earlier *Bulletin*. Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishing board, 34 Newbury street, Boston.

*Reprinted papers.* Mr. Eastman's paper on library buildings, read at the A. L. A. conference at Waukesha, 1901, has been reprinted by the Board. Price, 10 cents.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

Misquotations have been made with regard to conference travel plans and should be corrected as follows: The regular fare from Philadelphia is \$30.25 instead of \$28.50; and the post-conference lake trip for those going to Detroit only is \$42 instead of \$38.25. In the itinerary of the eastern party from New York the train leaves the Grand Central at 12.50 noon, June 19th, arriving at Chicago on June 20, at 12.50 noon.

## State Library Commissions

### INDIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION

The work of the commission as given in the report on travelling libraries and the news of Indiana libraries in the *Library Occurrent*, March, shows that since November first there have been established 59 new travelling library stations; in one locality of 25 inhabitants there is a library association with a membership of 21, and it has made use of three travelling libraries, the third having had a circulation of 105; in a town of 75 inhabitants, with a library association of 22, the report of the circulation on its last travelling library collection was 131.

### IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION

The commission has issued a small pamphlet (8 p. S.) "Iowa Library Commission, its purpose and activities." "When the commission began its activities in 1900 there were 41 free public libraries, there are now 96; there were five libraries in the state occupying their own buildings; there are now 78 free public library buildings, and seven college library buildings erected or for which funds have been offered."

### MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The 18th report of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission (91 p. O.) has been recently issued. In the detailed statistics of Massachusetts libraries showing their development, much excellent work on the part of the commission is evident. The average circulation in Massachusetts free public libraries is 3127 volumes to every 1000 of population, as against 1855 volumes to the same number of population in New York. The number of bound volumes in the free public libraries of Massachusetts in 1906-07 was 5,227,316, and the total circulation 9,381,809. A board of advisory visitors has now been organized by Miss Katharine P. Loring and the commission has received from these visitors about 50 reports relative to the conditions and needs of libraries. "It is one of the indications of the library spirit in which the commission should take pride that these ladies freely and gladly give their time and services, a service which salaried compensation could not command." The Woman's Education Association has contributed much service to the commission in carrying on the system of travelling libraries; 58 libraries, containing 1722 volumes, are now established under its auspices, and during the year 5061 volumes have been circulated in 56 towns and villages.

"Every man, woman and child in the commonwealth now has the privilege and right under proper rules to use a free public library and to take books to the home for recreation or study."

### MISSOURI LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Library Commission of Missouri inaugurates this summer a course of library lectures in the normal schools of the state. This work is undertaken by the commission in co-operation with the presidents of the normal schools, and the dean of the Teachers' College of Columbia in response to a clause in the Library Commission law of the state. The law says: "In connection with and under the supervision of the president of each normal school, the commission may arrange for a course of not less than four lectures every year at each of these schools, on book selection, use and care, cataloging and library administration."

Points at which the lectures will be given are the state normal schools at Springfield, Cape Girardeau, Maryville, Kirksville and Warrensburg, and the Teachers' College at Columbia. The following speakers have been secured: Miss Flora B. Roberts, librarian State Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo.; Miss Edna Lyman, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Paul Blackwelder, assistant librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Ange V. Milner, librarian, State Normal School, Normal, Ill., and Miss Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison, Wis. Full schedule as follows:

#### SPRINGFIELD, June 15-19

Miss Flora B. Roberts:

1. Library values.
2. Library mechanics for the small library.

Miss Edna Lyman:

1. The child and the book.
2. The listening child.

#### CAPE GIRARDEAU, June 16-19

Miss Edna Lyman:

1. The child and the book.
2. The listening child.

Miss Flora B. Roberts:

1. Library values.
2. Library mechanics for the small library.

#### MARYVILLE, July 13-14; 20-21

Mr. Paul Blackwelder:

- 1-2. Boy's books and reading, including selection of books for boys.

Miss Ange V. Milner:

1. Inexpensive resources for small libraries.
2. Library organization and management.

#### KIRKSVILLE, July 13-14-16-17

Miss Lutie E. Stearns:

1. Children's books, with notes on history of children's literature.
2. School library and public library—their inter-relation.

Mr. Paul Blackwelder:

- 1-2. Boy's books and reading, including selection of books for boys.

#### COLUMBIA, July 16-17; 24-25

Miss Lutie E. Stearns:

1. Children's books, with notes on history of children's literature.



2. School library and public library — their inter-relation.

Miss Ange V. Milner:

1. Inexpensive resources for small libraries.
2. Library organization and management.

WARRENSBURG, July 24-25; 27-28

Mr. Paul Blackwelder:

- 1-2. Boy's books and reading, including selection of books for boys.

Miss Ange V. Milner:

1. Inexpensive resources for small libraries.
2. Library organization and management.

Postal notices have also been printed for distribution describing a course on library science, offered by the Teachers' College of the University of Missouri and intended primarily to meet the needs of teachers who have charge of the public school libraries, and which is more fully described in the announcement of the summer session, June 4 to Aug. 7, 1908.

### State Library Associations

#### CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association held its spring meeting at the Public Library, Rockville, on May 20, 1908, with Mr. C. L. Wooding, its president, in the chair. Mr. Harry B. Marsh, principal of the Rockville High School, gave the address of welcome. The secretary's report of the last meeting was read and accepted; the treasurer's report was also accepted.

The death of Miss Alice B. Cheney, a member of the Association, was brought to the attention of the members by Miss C. M. Hewins, who spoke of Miss Cheney's great interest in the South Manchester Public Library and what she had done for it. Mr. H. M. Whitney presented a motion that the secretary be requested to write to Miss Cheney's friends an expression of our appreciation of her worth to our profession and of our sympathy.

A notice in regard to the A. L. A. meeting to be held in Minnetonka was read. Mr. G. S. Godard said that the arrangement of the depository set of Library of Congress cards at the State Library had been completed and that any librarians were welcome to consult it. The statement was also made that the Yale University Library has another depository set and that Wesleyan University has a set of the proof sheets which have been cut up and arranged.

Mr. Wooding reported for the Committee on printing the index to the *Connecticut Magazine*. It had been estimated that such an index to the first eleven volumes would require about 2000 entries, if authors, titles and subjects were used. To publish an index similar in plan to the *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* would require a 40-

page publication. Two hundred copies would cost \$160; 500, \$175; 1000, \$200.

Mr. G. S. Godard made a motion, which was carried, that the Connecticut Library Association ask the Connecticut Public Library committee to publish the index to the *Connecticut Magazine*, and issue it as a bulletin. If they would not do this, that the matter be left to the committee in charge of the matter, with power.

The fact was mentioned that the Boston Book Company has published an index to several magazines of which the *Connecticut Magazine* is one. It was suggested that the committee consult with the publishers of the *Connecticut Magazine*.

Mr. Louis N. Wilson, president of the Massachusetts Library Club, invited the members of the Association to attend the summer meeting of the club at Pittsfield on June 4, 5, 6.

The company then broke up into groups which discussed in an informal way different topics. Mr. Willis K. Stetson, of the New Haven Public Library, conducted the discussion on binding; Miss Anna G. Rockwell, of the New Britain Institute, on classification; Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, of the Otis Library, Norwich, on the delivery desk; Miss Florence Russell, New Haven Public Library, on reference work; Miss Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Public Library, on work with children.

The number gathering for the afternoon session was so large that the meeting was held in the chapel instead of the library hall.

The first paper was presented by Mr. Louis N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and was on "Common sense in library matters." Mr. Wilson had sent blanks to 2000 persons using libraries, asking for criticisms of library methods and suggestions of changes.

One thousand seven hundred and forty-three replies were received and of those replying 210 thought that a little more common sense should be used in library administration. Some made the charge that too much money was put into library buildings, that buildings should be simpler and better adapted to library purposes. One thought that librarians did not know what the word "ventilation" meant; others that the tables were poorly arranged as to lighting and buildings were poorly lighted. The noise which library officials and attendants make was commented on and other noises in and around libraries were said to be disturbing.

Judging from these replies the demand for open shelves by the public is unmistakable. "I should like to handle the books themselves," was the substance of many answers.

Other suggestions were that the cataloging process should not abstract a book from use for more than a week, that librarians should take advice and help from people in



their communities who are experts on different subjects.

It was found that of the libraries represented at the meeting about 45 had open shelves.

President Flavel S. Luther, of Trinity College, then spoke on "The old town library." He described the "old town library" in which he used to read and where there was not a juvenile book. He raised the question whether it is wise to put into the hands of children so much matter written for their childish comprehension. In this library the administration was simple. A boy could take a book and return it when he had finished it. He suggested that the exaction of a small fee would dignify libraries and cultivate a larger sense of responsibility among patrons. The library of 1908 is trying to create an appetite, the library of 1860 was trying to satisfy hunger.

It was moved that the Association request the Connecticut Public Library committee to consider a course in instruction in book binding for librarians. The motion was carried. Mr. Godard made the motion, which was also carried, that Mr. Stetson, Miss Hadley and President Wooding be appointed a committee to arrange a course in book-binding with the Connecticut Public Library committee.

The motion was carried that the time and place of the next meeting be referred to the executive committee with power.

The meeting was then adjourned.

GRACE A. CHILD, Secretary.

#### IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The second annual meeting of the Southeast District of the Iowa Library Association was held in the Public Library, at Fairfield, Iowa, May 15, 1908. The meeting consisted of two sessions devoted to informal talks on various subjects of general interest to library workers, and all present were invited to join in the discussions.

The morning session opened with an address of welcome by Mr. R. J. Wilson, president of the board of trustees of the Fairfield library. Following Mr. Wilson's address, the state president, Mrs. A. J. Barkley, extended to the district greetings from the Iowa Library Association, and gave an interesting statement of the plans and purposes of the district meetings of the state. She spoke of the value of close co-operation, and urged that all library workers in the district become members of the State association. The next topic on the program, "The work of the library with the schools," was presented in a practical way by Miss Downey, of Ottumwa. She spoke of the necessity of getting into touch with the community and of buying the books suitable to its needs. She suggested various ways in which every library can do effective work with the schools, dwelling especially on the importance of

helping the child to help himself by giving him practical instruction in the use of the library and its reference aids. An interesting discussion followed the talk, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again at 2 o'clock.

At the beginning of the afternoon session the committee previously appointed for the consideration of a place of meeting for 1909, reported through Miss Downey, its chairman, that the district had received an invitation to hold the meeting at Mt. Pleasant. It was moved and carried that the Southeast District meeting for 1909 be held at Mt. Pleasant, and that recommendation made to the I. L. A. committee on district meetings that the librarian of Mt. Pleasant be elected chairman of the district. The afternoon program opened with a talk by Dr. Parsons, of Parsons College, on the subject of "The educational value of the library to the community."

A paper on "Book lists in newspapers" was next read by Mrs. S. E. Beckwith, of Mt. Pleasant, in which she called attention to the inadequacy of many book titles to express the subject matter of the book, and spoke of the helpful work the publishers were doing in so profusely annotating their new publications. She recommended that librarians make their newspaper lists more valuable to the public by the free use of explanatory notes.

The district was fortunate in having in attendance at the meeting the state librarian, Mr. Johnson Brigham, who spoke on the subject of "Books, and how to buy them," emphasizing the importance of auction and second hand catalogs. Mrs. Arpin Antrobus, of Burlington, gave a talk on "How the club woman can help the library." Mr. C. J. Fulton, of Fairfield, spoke on "Trustees' problems," and this was followed by a general discussion in charge of Miss Alice Tyler, of the State Commission.

DAISY B. SABIN, District Chairman.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The 68th (annual) meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Maplewood hotel, Pittsfield, June 3-6, 1908. The meeting was opened with an informal reception and dance on Wednesday evening, June 3. Ex-Mayor W. F. Hawkins, president of the Board of Trustees of the Berkshire Athenæum, made the address of welcome.

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock a business meeting was held. Reports were read and the following officers were elected: president, Harlan H. Ballard, librarian and curator, Berkshire Athenæum and Museum; vice-presidents, Miss Nina E. Browne, secretary A. L. A. Publishing Board, Boston, T. Franklin Currier, Harvard College Library, William C. Stone, Springfield City Library; treasurer, Miss Mary E. Robbins, Simmons College Library Department, Boston; secretary, Drew B. Hall, librarian Millicent Library, Fairhaven; recorder, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest, librarian Milton Public Library.

Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, of the Springfield City Library, then spoke on "Practical economies and publicity." Mr. Wellman's theme was, Are we spending our funds to advantage from a business point of view, and so getting the best possible results from our expenditures?

The most important work of a public library is the circulation of non-fiction to adults. To ascertain how libraries are living up to this aim, Mr. Wellman prepared test questions in regard to the number of volumes of adult non-fiction in a library and the circulation of those volumes. The questions were sent to 25 small libraries, and from data thus obtained it was ascertained that for every month a volume of adult non-fiction was circulated, it stood on the shelves from two years and four months to 13 years. The replies from larger libraries showed that a volume stood idle on an average of three years to one month's circulation. Such a state of affairs is clearly wrong, and to obviate this difficulty Mr. Wellman pointed out that it is the duty of the library to take pains to hunt up readers and to let them know the resources of the library. The idea that it is worth while to spend money to further the circulation of books is just beginning to make itself felt. The value of a library is measured by its circulation. To further this, by practicing certain simple economies, money may be saved for advertising purposes.

Mr. Wellman spoke of the following economies which can be practiced. First, the buying of fewer books and the procuring of these at the lowest possible prices, for instance by importing or buying from second-hand dealers. Second, the simplification of methods as far as possible. Still another economy can be practiced in regard to the annual report. It is the tradition of many libraries to publish in their annual reports all manner of statistics, the daily, weekly, and monthly average of books circulated, the largest and smallest number of books circulated on any one day, the number of books bound and repaired, and the number of post cards sent to delinquent borrowers. Even the small libraries do this. Would it not be better for them to print in their local papers, as does a certain library, a brief outline of what they are really accomplishing with a few suggestions as to their needs?

Another tradition is to publish a list of donors in the annual report, which necessitates paying for three or four extra pages. Although a library may swell with pride to see itself credited with "1 pam. and 11 per." among the donors to a neighboring library, cannot this luxury be dispensed with? In connection with the donors in the report, Mr. Wellman spoke of the advisability of discontinuing the gift acknowledgment postal cards. The gifts can best be acknowledged

in a few lines in the body of the annual report, mentioning especially only those of particular importance.

In regard to the methods of advertising, Mr. Wellman spoke of the common difficulty of getting people to know what the library has. One of the most effective methods of advertising is the use of the printed lists. It is not enough to compile lists on certain subjects and distribute them at the issue desk. Lists should be printed in the newspapers, should be distributed through local unions and societies, and should be mailed to the townspeople.

Another advisable plan is to find out what people are interested in and when a certain book on that subject is added to the library, send them a postal card to that effect. It is also a good plan to print in the local papers items showing the activities of the library.

If there are lectures or exhibits of special interest in the town, let the library get out its books on the subject and call attention to them. Also special exhibits of books on a certain subject are of interest; for instance, have all books in the library on architecture set apart in a special room and invite the architects in the town to look them over.

In closing, Mr. Wellman said that the greatest disgrace of the library administration of the day is that the use of the library is so small compared to what it might be.

An interesting discussion followed.

The second paper of the morning, on the Work of the Massachusetts library commission, was read by Miss Katherine P. Loring, of Pride's Crossing. Miss Loring outlined the history and aims of the commission.

On behalf of the trustees of the Stockbridge Library, Mr. R. R. Bowker then extended an invitation to the club to visit that library and its branches. He also very kindly extended to the club the hospitality of his own place at Glendale.

At the close of the session the club visited the Berkshire Athenaeum and the Museum of Natural History and Art. The Country Club of Pittsfield opened its grounds to the members of the club on Thursday afternoon, a courtesy greatly appreciated.

The evening session was opened by a scholarly paper by Mr. Harlan H. Ballard on "A new interpretation of Virgil."

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, then spoke on "The function of libraries in village improvement." Mr. Coolidge's talk was illustrated with lantern slides showing various libraries, schools, town halls, banks, local stations, and various structures in relation to ordered landscape, such as bridges and fountains of public parks. For all of which various public buildings the library can set a standard of taste. Mr. Coolidge explained the good points of each picture, pointing out how it was suitable to its surroundings and purpose.

Mr. Coolidge concluded by saying that libraries fall short of their opportunities in many respects, but principally in that too much stress is laid on the moral ideal, and too little on the aesthetic and intellectual. It is not easy to enlarge our ideals, yet it is not hopeless and it is worth while. Our aesthetic ideals are scarcely more than rudimentary. We cannot seem to get interest in aesthetic things. But there cannot be good art in a country unless libraries form a standard of taste. The sculptor craves appreciation more than dollars. So the libraries must get at the true meaning of the artist, must find out for themselves what he is trying to say, and then others can be got to see what they see.

Our intellectual ideals, too, are vague, confused, indefinite, rather unworthy. We are not good critics, yet we are undertaking to keep what is worth while. Librarians should take time for the essence of their work, and although ideals cannot always be translated into results and figures, this devotion to the true spirit of things will bring about the best appreciation of literature and light which will make the libraries the leading spirits in the communities.

The morning session of Friday, June 5, was opened by Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, who spoke on "The training of college students in bibliography." A course in the bibliography of history is required of all students at Yale University before further courses in history can be taken. The course is usually elected during the freshman year.

The aim of the first term is to introduce students to as large a number of books as possible. On a given topic certain reading from text books, sources, etc., is required, while outside reading must be done on contemporary material or topics under the general subject. The students are taught to use the preface and contents of books, to discuss their scope, and to pass criticism upon them. During the winter term three bibliographical conferences with the instructor are held, and a topic for a bibliography, some subject of medieval history, is assigned at the first conference. The code of instructions for bibliographical cards is given the students and three weeks are allowed in which to prepare the bibliography. The aim of this bibliography is to teach students how to find articles and how to cite references. An essay or brief on the subject must then be prepared with references and discussion. In the spring term a topic from modern history is assigned. Notes on this subject in scientific form to serve as a basis of a thesis are required. This is to give the student training in independent thinking. A bibliography must then be prepared, and while the first bibliography was very inclusive, this one is required to be selective. The bibliographical cards must contain a statement of the value of the book

cited. Book reviews may be given or estimates formed from personal examination. The course has proved excellent training for later college work.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of the Amherst College Library, then spoke on "Anticipations." Mr. Fletcher said that we are now in the infancy of library development. Librarianship is fast becoming a profession. There are two chief requirements for this, expertness and scholarship. Emphasis has been laid by the larger libraries, especially on the former, on the technical side, and now through the efforts of the Massachusetts Library Commission the librarians of the smaller libraries are being trained on the technical side. But Massachusetts should "set the pace" in library intention as well as extension. The intensifying of the library profession can only be brought about by emphasizing the more cultural and scholarly side. This really gives the right to call librarianship a profession.

Mr. Fletcher showed the distinction between the aims of the library and the school. Although they have much in common, the educational value of the library plays but a minor part. The proper atmosphere of the library is one of freedom, enjoyment, recreation. It is an "intellectual common," but is corrective of the influence of the school. The school tends to repress individuality, while the library ought to bring about spontaneity and afford opportunity for self-development.

To facilitate this work of the library certain changes in its apparatus are necessary. There should be more bibliographical apparatus. Mr. Fletcher spoke of the desirability of indexing encyclopædias for good articles, and especially for bibliographies. The special encyclopædias particularly should be indexed, as in this way many articles will be brought into use which might otherwise be overlooked.

Mr. George H. Tripp, of the Free Public Library of New Bedford, then gave a paper on the "Library as a social force." A library is a warehouse for the storage of foreign and domestic goods; goods for the intellect; substantial nutriment, delicacies for the mental gourmand; stimulants for the torpid; opiates even for those who would forget. The question to be considered is how shall the stores in these great warehouses be put to their proper use; how shall goods which seem eminently desirable be exploited and pushed into circulation, and be used to the advantage of the moral, social and intellectual life of the community? How far can the paternal conception be carried out in a concern supported by taxation for the benefit of a whole community?

At once we must face the fact that a free public library must in the nature of its foundation and maintenance be well balanced and impartial. It must be prepared to furnish arguments on both sides of every great social

question. It cannot take sides. The library must be broader, more liberal, less intensive than any special pleader in any mooted question. It furnishes the weapons; it must not enter the lists.

How then can the library tend to social improvement? It is safe to say that all the interests of the library will be concentrated in an effort to aid in whatever may better civic conditions and tend to social righteousness.

In choosing well recommended books, magazines, papers, by watching for opportunities to supplement lectures and the work of study clubs, by bibliographical help, by specially prepared lists, the active work of the library is at the service of the community. In its reference department, by mail, by telephone, the library should be fully drawn on for facts, for the thoughts of the best thinkers, pro and con.

At the close of the session the members of the club visited the Crane paper mills at Dalton. Friday afternoon Miss Emily Tuckerman invited the club and its guests to tea at Ingleside, her estate at Stockbridge. The club went by trolley to Lenox, driving from there to Mr. R. R. Bowker's place at Glendale, where the club was entertained at his log cabin. The delightful hospitality of both Miss Tuckerman and Mr. Bowker combined to give the members of the club a day not soon to be forgotten.

On Friday evening the session was opened by Mr. Sam Walter Foss, of the Somerville Public Library; his subject was "Some cardinal principles of a librarian's work." The two cardinal virtues which Mr. Foss emphasized was toleration and enthusiasm, qualities not easily combined but necessary; toleration to make the librarian judicial, enthusiasm to make him human. Walt Whitman's belief that "one thing is as good as another, and that all things are all right," is especially valuable to the librarian. He must have absolute intellectual hospitality, he must be a good mixer, interested in all human interests, having sympathy with all tastes. By his toleration he will get all people to the library, by his enthusiasm he will make it pleasant for them.

To be most efficient the librarian should set himself the task of getting a larger appropriation. To accomplish this he must bring about cordial, tactful relations with the city officials and with his trustees. After this is accomplished he must get good books, and see to it that they are read.

Mr. Tripp then moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Ballard and the trustees of the Berkshire Athenæum, to the Country Club of Pittsfield, to the Hon. Zenas Crane of Dalton, to Miss Emily Tuckerman and to Mr. R. R. Bowker, to the president, secretary and board of directors of the club, and to Mr. Plumb, of the Maplewood hotel, all of whom

have contributed so much to the pleasure of the meeting.

Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., directory of the State Library, Albany, New York, then spoke on "Outside the walls," a protest against the proneness of librarians to bury themselves in their libraries, and so lose touch with the world outside.

Mr. Wellman then called attention to the ruling of the Superintendent of Documents that no government document should be taken out of a library, and after a brief discussion it was moved by Mr. Wellman that the club protest against this ruling, and that the secretary be instructed to notify the Superintendent of Documents that we have taken such action. The motion was seconded by Mr. Foss.

The meeting closed with the recitation of two original poems by Mr. Foss.

On Saturday morning many members of the club availed themselves of the invitation to visit North Adams Library. The members were also invited to visit the Springfield Library.

In all 92 delegates attended the meeting, which proved one of the most interesting and stimulating ever held.

GERTRUDE E. FORREST, *Recorder.*

#### MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association, at Cadillac, May 27, 28, 29, the following officers were elected: Miss G. M. Walton, Ypsilanti, president; Miss Annie A. Pollard, Grand Rapids, 1st vice-president; Mrs. Annie F. MacDonell, Bay City, 2d vice-president; Miss M. L. Hunt, Lansing, treasurer; Miss Nina K. Preston, Ionia, secretary. A report of the meeting will be given in the next number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

### Library Clubs

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held Thursday, May 14, at the Chicago Public Library. Three new members were received, and the resignation of Miss Henneberry; a vote of appreciation of her efforts in behalf of the club was given.

The retiring president, Miss Warren, spoke of the need of the library club for all library workers.

The officers appointed for the ensuing year were Mr. C. W. Andrews, president; Mr. W. E. Lewis, first vice-president; Mr. C. E. Perry, second vice-president; Miss Bessie Goldberg, secretary, and Miss Mary Watson, treasurer.

A vote of thanks was given Miss Warren for her faithful work as president during the past year.

EMILY M. WILCOXSON, *Secretary pro tem.*



## PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the season was held on Monday evening, May 11, 1908, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. In the absence of the president, Mr. Thomson, Mr. John J. Macfarlane took the chair. Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted. On behalf of the nominating committee, Mr. Warrington read the following ballot for officers for 1908-1909: Mr. Arthur Low Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library, president; Miss Edith Brinkman, Free Library of Philadelphia, secretary; Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia, treasurer. As no other names were offered in nomination, it was moved that the secretary cast ballots for these persons, and they were accordingly elected to office. Professor Leslie W. Miller, principal of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and secretary of the Fairmount Park Art Commission, as the speaker of the evening, gave a very interesting talk on the "City beautiful," with especial reference to local conditions.

Professor Miller made a strong plea for harmony of design and for careful thought in planning hereafter the construction of public edifices. He especially urged the advisability of placing such buildings as a hall of justice, a public library and an art gallery in juxtaposition and as part of the plan of the parkway now begun in the city. At the conclusion of Professor Miller's address, a cordial vote of thanks was given him by the audience. The meeting was then adjourned, and was followed by the usual reception and tea.

EDITH BRINKMANN, *Secretary.*

### Library Schools and Training Classes

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

During the spring term the following lectures were given before the school:

April 20th-21st, Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson gave two lectures on bookbinding.

April 27th-29th, Miss Anna B. Gallup, curator of the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, gave the following four talks to the school:

Children's Museum equipment and work; illustrated with lantern slides.

Co-ordinate work of libraries and museums.

Co-operation between schools and museums.

Children's Museum exhibits.

May 6th, Miss Frances L. Rathbone, librarian of the Free Public Library, East Orange, N. J., told of the work of her library.

May 13th, Mr. Robert P. Bliss, assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Free Library

Commission, described the commission work in this state.

May 14th-15th, Mr. Richard T. Wyche, president of the National League of Story-Tellers, gave two talks on the evolution of story-telling and illustrated them with stories.

May 20th-21st, Miss Harriet A. Blogg, librarian of the Woman's College of Baltimore, described the work of the Baltimore libraries and gave a talk on the charity organizations of Baltimore.

One of the important events of the term's work was the visit to the school of the library committee of the Free Libraries of Manchester, England. The members of the committee, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Plummer and Mr. Abbot, met the students and told them of the work of the Manchester Libraries. Besides the special lectures cited above, the regular courses for the term have been cataloging, reference work, literature for children, some fundamental principles of education, organization of children's departments, and brief courses in parliamentary law.

Entrance examinations for applicants (not college or university graduates) for next year's class will be held June 20th.

For six months the Training School has been experimenting with a temporary dormitory. The experiment has proved successful and the school has leased and furnished a comfortable house, within walking distance of the library. It is in charge of a house-mother. As the house holds a limited number of students, the students will be assigned to the rooms in the order of their applications.

#### DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild lectured to the school on May 21-22 on the American library movement. Her lectures were illustrated by lantern views.

The out-of-town visits to libraries during May included the following: Princeton University, Trenton Public Library, Columbia University, Brooklyn Public Library, Pratt Institute Free Library and Library School, New York Public Library (the Lenox Library and three Carnegie branches), the General Theological Seminary Library, the Newark Free Public Library, the New York Young Women's Christian Association Library, and the libraries of Haverford and Bryn Mawr colleges. The students were the recipients of many courtesies in their trips, returning to their work with added enthusiasm.

Commencement exercises were held June 11. The graduates of the Library School were: Miss Amy S. Baldwin, Miss Stella T. Doane, Miss Mary L. Doig, Miss Alice R. Eaton, Miss Rosalie F. Goldstein, Miss Emma R. Jack, Miss Ruth M. Jones, Miss Reba F. Lehman, Miss Florence E. Morton, Miss



Helen E. Myers, Miss Zelia M. Rank, Miss Isabel M. Turner, Miss Mary A. Wolcott, Miss Florence M. Wood.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school has recently issued a pamphlet, "Library handwriting" (278-288 p.), revised from *Library Notes*, March, 1887, *Handbook* of the University of the State of New York, 1898, and *Handbook* of the New York State Library School, 1901.

#### SUMMER SESSION

The 11th session of the Summer School opened June 3 and will close July 15. The attendance registers 36 students, 26 of whom entered for the full general course, 2 for a partial course and 9 for the special course in children's work which was given June 15-20. New York state is represented by 22 students, the remaining 14 being from 10 other states.

#### OUTSIDE LECTURERS

From time to time since the first of March the school has had the pleasure of visits from the following librarians and persons interested in library work, who lectured on the subjects noted:

*March.*—Miss Theresa Hitchler, three lectures on "The organization and administration of the catalog department of a large public library."

*May.*—Miss Beatrice Winsor, two lectures on printing: "Why a librarian must understand something about the art preservative of all arts" and "How to print library reports, bulletins, etc.;" Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, three lectures on "Branch library organization and administration."

*June.*—Miss Beatrice Winsor, two lectures, concluding her course on printing: "How to print blanks, forms, library stationery, etc.," and "Editing and preparing copy for printer and proofreading;" Mr. George W. Lee, "The library and the business man;" Miss Marilla W. Freeman, eight lectures on the "Organization and administration of the small public library;" Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, "Reading for the blind;" Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, a lecture on "The children and the public library," introducing the children's course of eight lectures conducted by Miss Clara W. Hunt and Miss Frances J. Olcott, Miss Hunt giving four on the "Selection of children's books" and Miss Olcott four on the "Organization and administration of children's rooms."

#### PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Grace D. Chapman, B.L.S., '03, was married on April 21 to Mr. George Chisholm, of Lima, O.

Miss Isabella M. Cooper, '08, has been appointed first assistant at the Muhlenberg branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Lucile F. Fargo, 1907-8, has been appointed to take charge of the cataloging work

the branch libraries of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association.

Miss Elisabeth Hardman, 1907-8, has been appointed head of the clippings department of the Boston Herald Company.

Mr. D. Ashley Hooker, 1906-7, has been engaged to classify and catalog the U. S. Military Academy Library, West Point, N. Y.

Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, '08, has been appointed cataloger in the Library of the Association of the Bar, New York City.

Miss Joanna G. Strange, '08, has been engaged as first reference assistant at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Helen E. Tunbridge, 1906-7, will spend the next 18 months cataloging at the Rochester Theological Seminary Library.

#### UTICA VISIT

On May 18 the library school, accompanied by Miss Sanderson and Miss Wheeler, of the faculty, visited the Utica Public Library. The entire day was spent in this way, and the school has rarely experienced a more cordial welcome from the members of a library staff or the trustees than was enjoyed on this occasion. The entire party was entertained by the staff of the Utica Public Library at luncheon, and to this were invited former students of the school now working in the vicinity of Utica.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Director.*

#### SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The annual commencement of Syracuse University was held June 7-10, the orator of the occasion being Hamilton Mabie. Twenty-five students complete the two-years' course in library science this year.

The school took its first extended library trip April 14-24. The visit included the libraries of Washington, Philadelphia, Newark, East Orange, New York and Brooklyn. Besides the committee work in the various libraries, they had the pleasure of hearing the following librarians: Herbert Putnam, Reuben Gold Thwaites, George F. Bowerman, James Canfield, Arthur Bostwick, Morris Jastrow, Jr., John Thomson, Mrs. Fairchild and Miss Josephine Rathbone. While in Washington the class was received in the green room by President Roosevelt. They enjoyed a delightful luncheon at the West Philadelphia branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia on Easter Monday. The annual trip has been made a requirement for the senior class.

The director, Professor Sibley, will spend the summer abroad. Address the correspondence of the school to the Library Economy Department, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

The accidental drowning of Miss Beatrice P. Vanderbilt, '05, cataloger in Princeton University Library, has brought sorrow to the school.

## Library Economy and History

### PERIODICALS

*A. L. A. Bulletin*, May, is mainly devoted to plans and arrangements for the Minnetonka conference, with reports upon the work of various committees.

*Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, the quarterly published by the American Association of Law Libraries, the first steps toward which were undertaken by that association at its second annual meeting held in connection with the Asheville conference, is realized in the appearance of its first number, for January. The quarterly is made up of two parts with separate paginations, the first covering chiefly the proceedings of the Asheville meeting, and the second being devoted exclusively to the index of legal periodicals. The index will cumulate in the final issue of the year.

*Iowa Library Quarterly*, January-February-March, contains various brief articles, besides news of the libraries of the state and of the activities of the Iowa Library Association and the Iowa Library Commission. "Building a library," by F. B. Tayler, contains some hints for the development of small collections, and a list of attractive picture books for children is given by Miss Mary E. Wheelock.

*Library Assistant*, May, contains "The Welsh assistants' outlook," by Charles Sexton, a brief paper which was read at the inaugural meeting of the South Wales branch of the Library Assistants' Association at Cardiff, and which presents an interesting picture of library conditions in Wales, and the field offered there for co-operation among library workers. "Learning to catalog," by Olive E. Clarke, which gives some methods of training in cataloging. Notes of meetings, etc., complete the number.

*Library Occurrent*, March, the bulletin of the Indiana Library Commission, contains a partial list of Indiana state reports, also some good selected lists on King Arthur, spring stories and books for boys, and an index to material on Indiana history, biography, literature and art which has appeared in Indiana newspapers. Considerable space is devoted to the activities of the commission and the conditions of Indiana libraries.

*Library Notes and News*, April, the bulletin of the Minnesota Public Library Commission, May, contains a statistical table of public libraries in Minnesota supported by taxation. Also a supplementary list of Minnesota writers which completes the material on the subject given in the January number.

*Library Work*, April, is an interesting number. It presents a scheme for co-operative cataloging undertaken by the H. W. Wilson Company. This plan is given elsewhere in

these columns. A brief article on "The St. Paul Dispatch library and information bureau" gives a good account of a newspaper library, its rules for filing clippings, indexing information, etc.; the bibliography included is described in this number under its bibliography department.

*Pennsylvania Library Notes*, April, published by the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, meets a long-felt need in establishing a "means of communication with and among the library workers of the state." This is the first issue, and contains a brief article on "Reference books for small libraries," by Alice B. Kroeger, and a list of histories suggested for small libraries by Mabel Shryock, librarian Mt. Washington Branch, Pittsburgh.

*Public Libraries*, June, contains "The modern library movement," by Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, which covers in a concise statement the important steps in library progress; "Some essentials of co-operative cataloging," by Esther Crawford that should be carefully read by all interested in cataloging methods, and "Reminiscences of an untrained librarian."

*Western Architect*, June, will be a special souvenir number devoted chiefly to libraries, containing articles on library development and administration by Normand S. Patten, of Chicago, and on the Minnetonka conference; also plates illustrating different examples of library buildings, and photographs of the officers of the A. L. A. and the Minneapolis and Minnesota State University libraries.

*For Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, the Norwegian quarterly, May, contains an illustrated article by Miss M. Larsen, librarian Drautheim Public Library, on the New York Library School, Albany; an article on book selection by A. Arnesen, and another by C. Berner on the famous ethnographical collection of Dr. A. Sandvig, Lillehammer, Norway. The rest of the number is largely given up to book reviews and news from the field.

### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

*Boston Athenaeum L.* (Rpt., 1907.) Added 4457; total 230,777. Photos, engravings and maps added 1492 (of which 233 were gifts). There were 814 shares in use in 1907 (as against 803 in 1906, and 762 non-proprietors had the right to use the library. Expenses \$14,039.24 (books, periodicals and newspapers \$11,699.25; binding and repairing \$2339.99).

A bequest of \$10,000 from Lyman Nichols, of Boston, was received, and the record of gifts shows valuable and numerous additions to the library. Mr. Bolton suggests that an additional printing fund be established, so that proprietors may feel confident that such of their papers deposited in the library "as are suitable to appear in print will in time form volumes in the library series of publications. In volume three of this series, which appeared in October, an attempt was made to

mark appropriately the first hundred years of the life of the Athenæum by a published record of the various phases of its work."

*Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L.* (10th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1907.) Added 70,527 (3115 v. gifts); total 553,217. Issued, home use 3,242,124 (fict. about 69 per cent., juv. 36 per cent.). New registration 76,520; total 242,971. Receipts \$338,971; expenses \$338,971 (salaries \$159,321.40, books \$56,508.19, periodicals \$7616.82, binding \$16,174.99, printing \$4624.86, stationery and sundries \$13,114.42, rent \$12,132.96).

The record of the library's progress of last year is especially interesting, in that it marks the close of its first decade. Mr. Hill begins his report with a brief resumé of the library's history. In 1897 the first board of trustees was appointed, and on Jan. 1, 1898, the first books were issued from an old frame public school building, the first branch of the library. In the intervening 10 years the library has grown and developed so rapidly and broadly that the close of 1907 finds 26 branches and two stations in healthy and progressive activity, besides the Administration, Cataloging and Travelling Libraries departments and the Library for the Blind. "The trying days of organization and adjustment are passed; the relation of the library to the municipal government has been settled, and the importance of the library to the community has been recognized by the city authorities by an adequate appropriation for its needs. Thirteen of the branches are now housed in buildings especially planned for the purpose, all but one of which have been erected from the Carnegie fund."

It is gratifying to note that the plans for the central library have been accepted, and progress towards its accomplishment should now be uninterrupted.

During the year two Carnegie branches were completed, one Macon, an entirely new branch, in a neighborhood within walking distance of three other branches. And though from the first it has been well patronized and with a large and increasing circulation, the neighboring branches have shown no decline in circulation. The other new Carnegie building opened during the year is the building for the old Fort Hamilton branch, which is smaller than any branch previously built and cost only \$32,640. It is admirably suited to the needs of the branch for which it was erected. One station (Borough Park) in an outlying section of the city has been added to the system during the year, and seems to be supplying a real need and doing helpful work. Another station, the Kensington station, was also established during the year, to be opened in January. Several branches are overcrowded and need new quarters, the Bushwick and Brownsville branches especially. The new Carnegie buildings for these two branches are now well under way. The circulation for the year at the various branches shows an

increase of 315,028 volumes over last year, and 12 branches show an average monthly circulation of over 10,000 volumes. There were 22 examinations held in the library during the past year, 14 of which were given by the department of branches. The staff numbers 268, an increase of 25 over 1906. The establishment of a library fortnightly paper has done much to promote enthusiasm and *esprit de corps* as well as to furnish opportunity for an interchange of ideas. Two apprentice classes have completed their course of training during the year. A circular of information concerning the apprentice class has been prepared and sent to various schools and colleges.

Mr. Hill, in noting the holiday use of the library, recommends that the library be closed entirely on Christmas and the Fourth of July, and suggests obtaining a modification of the agreement between the city and Mr. Carnegie in regard to holiday opening. Careful watching as to the use made of library privileges on holidays has determined Mr. Hill's opinion. The expense of binding during 1907 is materially less than in the previous year. Mr. Hill explains this economy as due chiefly to the merits of the Chivers binding.

The reports of the various departments follow Mr. Hill's report and show excellent and far-reaching work in each. The reference department has done valuable work in the preparation of special lists on various suitable topics, and an art exhibit held under its direction was of especial interest both in the books displayed and in the spirit of appreciation shown by those who attended it.

The cramped quarters of the administrative building were rendered less embarrassing by the transfer of the supply department to another branch, and Mr. Hill urges in his report the transfer of the cataloging department to a fire-proof building. The record of the cataloging department, the detail of which is extremely great and can only be appreciated by careful consultation of the superintendent's report, shows a large number—89,201 volumes cataloged during the year, 182,277 cards added to the Union and branch catalogs and shelf lists; of these 38,282 cards were printed cards from the Library of Congress; typewriters for cataloging have been established throughout the system. The record of new accessions prepared and sent to the branches numbers 70,527 volumes, an average of 2448 volumes per branch. "Of these accessions there were 1317 new works in foreign languages, mainly German, French, Yiddish, Hebrew, Russian and Italian prepared during the year.

"The Travelling Libraries department is now the distributing center for books in foreign languages. The present policy is to have all foreign popular books in one section, sending from this collection as many volumes as are asked for by branch librarians. The books are read at one branch and transferred

to another, thus giving all libraries the benefit of a larger number of volumes for use. The interchange of books among the branches, conducted by this department, increased in number and effectiveness, 87 per cent. of the requests having been filled."

The circulation of books in the children's department for the year totals 1,179,719 volumes, an excellent record; but the following comment from the superintendent's report may be justly quoted: "The children evidently get something from the library atmosphere which a single book taken home does not give. It is a pity that our work must be judged largely by figures, since hundreds of children, especially in the poorer sections where there is no comfortable place for quiet reading at home, never take out borrowers' cards, but come day after day to the nearest branch to do all their reading." Further comment on the work of this department is made thus: "Our children's books in the splendid binding we now have done for us wear so well that time is saved from incessant mending for more profitable work. Our staff are so united in their interest in the welfare of the children that while we have only 17 people in the 26 branches who have definitely determined to be 'children's librarians,' in many cases the whole staff act as children's librarians without neglecting the grown people either. Our purpose to-day and always is to reach more and more children with better and better books, and to make the influences of the library, through personality of assistants, and in every other way, count as a force for the uplifting of the city."

*Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L.* In *Charities and the Commons*, April 25, 1908, 20:131-132, is an article by May G. Quigley, "Librarian for Children," which gives an interesting account of the memorial libraries for sick and crippled children in the Grand Rapids Public Library.

*Jacksonville (Fla.) F. P. L.* (3d rpt., 1907.) Added 3881; total 15,677. Issued, home use, white adult 60,360; white juvenile 22,131; colored 5031; total 87,522. Registration, 1907, 1644 (colored 121); registration to 1906, 6108; total 7752. Receipts \$7564.80 (taxes \$5772.66). Expenses \$7564.77 (salaries \$3753.25; light \$175.00; binding \$358.22; books \$1,955.12).

This report shows the library's steady and healthy growth. The adult white circulation this year was 2794 greater than in 1906, but the decrease in the children's and colored departments lowered the increase to 876. "The decrease in the children's department is too small to be of special significance, and that in the colored department has been gradually lessening, so that we look for an increase in a few months." The reference work has increased even more noticeably than during the previous year. Data on elec-

tricity, engineering and fruit culture have been in demand, and numerous calls from workmen makes it evident that this class of patrons are receiving especial attention.

In spite of the slight decrease in circulation "the work with the children has progressed very satisfactorily and consistently. We feel that the quality of books read by the children has been higher than last year, and the results from reference work with the children and the children's story hour have been particularly satisfactory. The colored department has been conducted along the same lines as last year and, though used by comparatively few considering the number of colored people in the city, those who come "appreciate the privileges offered which, of course, are much greater than the colored people of this city have ever had along educational lines."

*Library of Congress.* The library has issued recently three interesting pamphlets. "Rules and practice (1908) governing the use and issue of books" (14 p. S.) emphasizes the circulating use of the library. It is interesting to note that members of press galleries have a continuing privilege of drawing books upon formal deposit of \$5, and that loan of books to residents within and outside of the District of Columbia for purposes of special study is provided for, also the privilege of home use is granted to those holding important governmental positions. "The Library of Congress and its work" (21 p. D. 1907) contains a brief sketch of the library, a description of the building and its collection. "Publications issued since 1897" (46 p. D. 1908) contains a classified list of the library's new publications, with annotations.

*Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L.* The picture section of the reference department of the Los Angeles Public Library is in such constant use that a scientific classification and an annotated catalog are imperative necessities. The principal of the department, Miss Anna McC. Beckley, assisted by Miss Mary M. Bevens, University of Illinois Library School, class of 1904, is revising the classification formerly in use and Miss Bevens will take up the work of preparing a catalog of the extensive collection. They have just completed an annotated list of 500 masterpieces, which will be published by the state.

*New York P. L.* The art of copper engraving had some of its finest triumphs in France in the work of Nanteuil, the Drevets, Masson and others in the 17th and 18th centuries. The "Société Française de Gravure," founded in 1868, to foster this art of line-engraving, issued 100 plates, executed for it by modern French engravers, within the following 33 years. A set of these plates forms part of the Avery collection in the print room of the New York Public Library, and a selection from the same is now placed on view in the exhibition galleries of the Lenox Library



building. The exhibition will continue throughout the summer, and those interested in the technique and history of the art will find the literature on the subject in the print room on the floor below.

— *Tompkins Square Branch.* A literary and musical evening for Hungarians was held at the Tompkins Square Branch of the New York Public Library on Thursday, May 14, 1908. This library contains the Hungarian collection of the Circulation Department, about one thousand volumes, and the Hungarian evening was intended to stimulate the interest of the Hungarian patrons of the library in their national literature. About five hundred persons were present, a majority of whom were natives of Hungary. A literary and musical program occupied the greater part of the evening, after which Hungarian refreshments were served in the children's room on the second floor. The program in the assembly room included an address on behalf of the library by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, a sketch of Hungarian literature and history by Dr. Michael Singer, a Hungarian national dance by six school children, a Hungarian address by the Rev. Ladislaus Perenyi, and several selections of Hungarian music.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr. William Farkas, and the program was largely arranged by Miss Augusta Markowitz, the first assistant librarian of the branch, whose familiarity with the Hungarian language and literature has contributed much to the success of the collection in this library. The decorations of the hall where the meeting was held were typically Hungarian and in the library room volumes of Hungarian fiction, poetry and history were displayed on tables and shelves for inspection.

*St. Louis (Mo.) P. L.* Work upon the new central building promises to be under way within two months' time. The architect of the building, Mr. Cass Gilbert, has already submitted his plans to the library board. These have been accepted and the next step in order will be to invite bids for the work from contractors. The building should be an unusually fine one and calls for the best class of construction and workmanship. It is not yet decided from what material it shall be built, the contractors will bid upon different material and the final decision will rest with the board. It is to be set back from the street with broad steps and grassy terraces, and perhaps its most distinctive feature will be its great delivery hall which will, it is said, be 49 feet wide, 118 feet long and 35 feet high. The stackroom is planned for seven stories of metal stacks, each eight feet high.

The public will receive its books from the same floor on which they are stored and the reading room will also be on this floor; it is so planned to insure the quickest service. As originally estimated the sum for the building is said to be \$1,200,000.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* (48th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1907.) Added 8451; total 163,401, of which 64,183 are in the circulating department. Issued, home use, 275,556 (from children's department 89,081); reference use 81,003; school use 27,666. New registration 3942; cards in use 23,651. Receipts \$49,432.59; expenses \$49,431.93; (books \$10,005.79; binding \$3082.49; salaries \$26,761.24; lighting \$1765.05; fuel \$1175.11.)

This report of the library is especially interesting as it represents the last full year of work of its librarian, Mr. Green, by whose efforts, ability and devotion the library has developed to its present usefulness and activity. The year has been a successful and thoroughly satisfactory one, showing marked increase in the work of the library. The circulation for the year exceeds that of 1906 by 12,574 volumes. The new charging system, the Newark system, introduced into the library is manifesting excellent results in the greater accuracy procured thereby, although it has not proved time-saving; 14,899 volumes have been sent during the year from the circulating department to the eight delivery stations and at these stations there has been a total of 48 new signers. Mr. Green requests the use of a horse, driver and wagon for the transportation of books to these stations, and adds "To show how extension of privileges rapidly leads to suggestion of new accommodations, it has been stated that it would be a good thing for us to have a bicycle and a boy, and to use them in bringing back to the library books (which they had taken out) of invalids and others willing to make a small payment, say of two cents a volume. This plan, it is said, is in use in a western library. I have no idea that the bicycle and boy would pay for themselves."

The most important work of the year in the children's department has been the preparation and issue of a finding list of children's books; "A collection has also been made of children's books that are illustrated by artists who have been especially happy in designing pictures for this kind of books. The names of artists have been indexed, as well as those of the authors." In this department the reference use increased 20 per cent. during the year, and the school use also shows a large increase. In the cataloging department, an increased force gives opportunity for undertaking new work, and it is planned that this department should bring out the monthly list of additions. A new arts department in the library was established April 9, 1907, under Miss Jessie Cameron as head.

"The reference department is of great importance to the residents of Worcester. Scholars and students make large use of the department and less experienced inquirers are very numerous." During the year the installation in the building of a new electric plant was completed. All the departments, especi-



ally the reference and art departments, suffered great inconvenience on this account.

*Ontario, Canada.* The "Report upon public libraries, literary and scientific institutions, etc., of the province of Ontario for the year 1907," by Inspector T. W. H. Leavitt, contains much interesting information with regard to the establishment and development of libraries in Canada, and should receive the attention of all librarians. Notes are given on the work of the Ontario Library Association, on the successful library institute held at Brantford, July 11, at which a permanent library institute was formed for the Brantford district and arrangements made for holding library institutes during the summer of 1908 in various parts of Ontario. Descriptions and plans of various new library buildings, and tabular statistics showing the locality of all free libraries, their receipts and expenditures are given. During the year the travelling libraries loaned by the department contained 5141 books. The fiction purchased by the public libraries in Ontario during the year has decreased 20 per cent. and a note "How to abolish the fiction evil" is included in the report in which the hypothesis is advanced that only through "increasing the average intellectual capacity by a campaign of education can the taste for trashy fiction be abolished.

Two special libraries have been formed by the Education Department, one on library construction and one on library administration and these, which are in constant demand, are loaned to library boards free from charge. The publication of a quarterly bulletin, issued jointly by the Education Department and the Ontario Library Association is urged.

The report contains brief articles of interest on the cataloging of a small library and on travelling libraries.

#### FOREIGN

*London, Eng. Guildhall L.* It is stated in the *Library World* (April), that this library contains 135,000 volumes and pamphlets and nearly 6000 manuscripts, most of them of great value, and that since its modern opening in 1873 the number of readers has reached 12,000,000 and during the past year the average attendance was 1500. During the long closing of the British Museum last year it devolved on the Guildhall Library to serve a national purpose, and attention was then drawn to its resources; as a result a section has been established dealing with navigation and nautical astronomy and the library has now a fine collection on both these subjects.

*South Australia P. L. Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide.* (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1907.) Added 3566 (gifts 937 v., 918 pm., 162 maps; total 63,221. Visitors 98,755; average daily 295, Sunday 178. Receipts £13,749 9s. 6d.; expenditures £13,749 9s. 6d.

Though extensive additions have already been made to the South Australian Institute

building, and these additions costing more than \$6000, were opened June 12, and afford accommodation for the Royal Society of South Australia, the South Australian Society of Arts and the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (South Australian Branch), all affiliated societies, yet increased demands on the library make more space necessary, and the government plans an addition to the library building. The addition, plans for which are well under way, will be almost a replica of the present Public Library building, but with many modern improvements. The library board has suggested to the government that it be appointed a state board for the international exchange of official publications and that a small annual grant be allowed to it to meet the expense of the work involved. In Melbourne and Sydney the public library authorities perform similar duties.

*Sunderland Public Library (Eng.).* In the *Library Circular*, a quarterly catalogue of additions to the *Sunderland Public Library*, it is noted that the new Henden Branch Library will soon be opened, and that in this branch "the system of issuing books is to be that known as *open access*. Hitherto, readers at the central library have had to choose their reading from catalogs without access to the books; but in the branch libraries every ticket-holder will be permitted to pass through a turn-stile to the shelves, and by means of a personal examination of the books will be able the better to select in accordance with specific requirements or individual tastes. This system, of course, necessitates strict classification of the books upon the shelves.

"The Sunderland Public Libraries will be the first in the north of England to adopt in its entirety this important and up-to-date method of bringing the readers into direct touch with the books upon the shelves. On the opening of the three branches the central lending library will be reorganized on the same lines."

#### MISCELLANEOUS

*FICTION CENSORSHIP.* Tozer, Basil. The coming censorship of fiction. (*In the National Review*, April, 1908, pages 236-242 inclusive).

The writer complains bitterly of the fleshly school of fiction which, if it persists, will certainly bring about governmental censorship. He closes with the following sentence: "All who live with their eyes open, and are able to look ahead, must admit that the writers, publishers and booksellers who together are deliberately prostituting the English novel, are wittingly or unwittingly imperilling their own future prosperity."

*LIBRARY WORK.* Richardson, Anna Steese.

The girl as a librarian. (*In the Woman's Home Companion*, April, 1908, p. 29-52.)

An informing article on what is required

in the way of training of the woman who desires to take up library work. It answers a large number of questions which come from persons who are thinking of taking up library work, such as, the advantages of the work, the question of preparation, a typical training school, the expense of attending a training school, educational requirements for admission, etc.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY. *Proceedings*, v. 27, sec. C. no. 4, February, 1908, contains an article "Elias Bouhereau of La Rochelle, first public librarian in Ireland."

#### PRACTICAL NOTES

REBINDING AND REPAIRING OF BOOKS. — *The Dial* for April 16th makes the following note: The public library book hospital is an important adjunct of the public library. Book-repairing and bookbinding can be profitably done on the premises, especially if the librarian, or one or two of his assistants, is deft-fingered and possessed of some mechanical ingenuity. After an experience of three years in conducting a bindery and repair shop in connection with the institution under his charge, the librarian of the Easton (Pa.) Public Library is convinced that it is profitable for even small libraries to do their own rebinding and repairing. He believes that the work is well within the capacity of the average library assistant to master in a comparatively short time, and that his odd moments, if employed in this not unpleasant task, will keep the books in presentable condition. His report of the average cost of this rebinding and repairing is an astonishing one. In the past year 1620 volumes were handled in his book hospital, 1068 of them being rebound, and the total expense incurred, including cost of materials, was only \$60.18.

#### Gifts and Bequests

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. By the will of the late Charles H. Newhall, of Lynn, Mass., a bequest of \$5000 has been left to the library.

Northfield, Mass. Dickinson Memorial L. By the will of the Misses Belcher, of Northfield, Mass., the sum of about \$10,000 will be left to the library.

#### CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS FOR MAY

(Increases in italics)

8. Berlin, Ont.	\$3,500
Chehalis, Wash.	10,000
Harriston, Ont.	10,000
Indian Head, Sask, Canada.	10,000
Lake City, Iowa.	7,500
Laurens, Iowa.	1,000
Oregon, Mo.	7,500
Orange, Conn.	4,000
Park Rapids, Minn.	5,000
Toronto, Ont. (for 2 branches)	50,000
Winnipeg, Canada.	39,000

Total for U. S. and Canada:

6 new gifts for buildings	\$50,000
5 increases to previous gifts (including 2 additional buildings)	97,500
	\$147,500

#### Librarians

ADAMS, Miss Leta E., New York State Library School, 1907-8, has been elected librarian of the South Dakota State Normal School Library at Spearfish.

ADST, Miss R. Lionne, has been appointed library hostess and chief of the information bureau, District of Columbia Public Library, Washington.

BACHE, Miss Edythe Markoe, Drexel Institute Library School, class of 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, succeeding Miss J. S. Middleton.

BAIN, Dr. James, Jr., librarian of the Toronto Public Library, died May 22 after a lingering illness. Dr. Bain was one of the most loyal and able members of the library profession in this country and was one of its ablest leaders in Canada, where his long years of devoted service and his keen judgment and foresight accomplished much for the advancement of library interests. He was born in London, England, in 1842, and died in his 66th year. He came to Canada early in life, and was educated in Toronto schools and at the Toronto University. In the early years of his career he was connected with the book business, and for a time was connected with a bookselling establishment in London. In 1882 he returned to Toronto and was for a short time manager of the Canada Publishing Co. In 1883 he was appointed librarian of the Toronto Public Library and held this position until his death. The library developed broadly under his wise administration, and the character of its collection reflected his scholarship and knowledge, especially is its valuable Canadiana due to his personal interest and research. As president of the Ontario Library Association and by repeated service as one of its councillors he was enabled to give of his enthusiasm and energy in the cause of library progress in Canada in general; and as a member for 25 years of the American Library Association, serving on various of its committees, also as councillor of the Bibliographical Society of America, Dr. Bain's influence was far-reaching. To his friends, who are legion, his loss is the cause of deepest regret, which is added to in the fact that it occurred just at the time that his long cherished plan for the erection of a new building for the Toronto Public Library was on the point of realization.

BAKER, Miss Mary E., New York State Library School, 1908, has been appointed head of the catalog department of Bryn Mawr College Library.

BARICKMAN, Mrs. Rena, will resign her position as head of the library of Blue Island, Illinois, to succeed Mrs. Kate A. Henderson, deceased, as librarian of the Joliet (Ill.) Public Library. Mrs. Barickman will assume her new duties July 1st.

BLAKELY, Miss Bertha, librarian of the Mount Holyoke College Library, is enjoying a two months' vacation in California, making her headquarters at Nordhoff, Ventura County.

BRADLEY, William C., for 15 years, from 1882 to 1897, librarian of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Free Library, died on May 2. For some time before his death he had been an invalid and retired from active life.

CAMPBELL, Miss Cornelia S., branch librarian in the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of branch libraries.

COMPTON, Mr. Charles H., New York State Library School, 1908, has been appointed librarian of North Dakota University Library.

DUNHAM, Miss Mary E., New York State Library School, 1902-3, has been appointed reference librarian at Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

PETTEE, Miss Julia, has been granted a half year's leave of absence from the Vassar College Library in order to complete the reorganization of the Library of the Rochester Theological Seminary, begun last summer. Miss Pettee resumes this work in June.

POND, Miss Nancy M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1896, has been appointed librarian of the art department of Wellesley College. Since 1900 Miss Pond has been librarian of the Peck Library, Norwich, Ct.

SMITH, Miss Elizabeth M., New York State Library School, 1908, has been appointed head of the classification and catalog department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. Miss Smith will also have charge of the apprentice class.

STROHM, Adam J., librarian of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., has sailed for Europe to spend the summer and early fall.

WYER, James Ingersoll, jr., as noted in the last number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Anderson as director of the New York State Library and Library School. Mr. Wyer accepted the position of reference librarian and vice-director of the New York State Library School in January, 1906, and from October, 1906, until his promotion to the position of director, which dates from June 1, his duties as vice-director of the State Library School claimed his whole time. Into this work he carried a high spirit of endeavor and obtained fine results from his excellent methods of instruction and supervision. Mr. Wyer was educated in Concordia high school, Kansas, in the University of Minnesota 1895-96 and in the New York State University 1896-98; he received the degree in 1898 of B.L.S., and in 1905 M.L.S. After a short time of business life, he served as assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library 1895-96, and in the New York State Library

1897-98. He was librarian and professor of bibliography of the University of Nebraska 1898-1905, and since 1902 he has been secretary of the A.L.A., of which he is a life member. Mr. Wyer's professional career has been a record of unusually rapid advancement, due to the capability and devotion which have characterized his work and his service to the library profession counts as a force in its progress.

### Cataloging and Classification

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF NASHVILLE (TENN.). Classified catalogue of the accessions of books to Carnegie Library of Nashville for the year 1906. Nashville, Tenn. 45 p. O.

EAST SAINT LOUIS (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Classified catalogue of the East Saint Louis Public Library: a complete list of books in the adult circulating and reference departments, Jan. 1, 1908. East Saint Louis, Ill., 1908. 209 p. O.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Subject list of books in the Providence Public Library for the grammar grades; compiled by Mrs. Mary E. S. Root for the Department of Public Schools. Providence, 1908. 47 p. O.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS. Monthly catalogue United States public documents. nos. 158, 159, 160; February (365 p.), March (418 p.), April (471 p.). Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. Library. Bulletin no. 66. Accessions to the department library, October - December, 1907. Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1908. 63 p. O.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY. An expansion of the Dewey decimal classification for the history of the Pacific northwest, by Charles W. Smith. (Reprinted from Washington *Historical Quarterly*, v. 2, pp. 146-160, January, 1908.) Seattle, 1908. 160 p. O.

This scheme is helpful, simple and concise. It is not a system in itself, but simply a supplement to Dewey, and in the new subdivisions the attempt has been to follow the spirit of the Dewey system as closely as possible. The method of treatment may be gathered from the following note taken from the preface: "In providing for special topics only the broadest and most obviously necessary subjects have been given numbers. For the ordinary library a too minute classification is to be discouraged."

## Bibliography

- ADVERTISING.** Edgar, A. E. How to advertise a retail store; including mail order advertising and general advertising; a complete and comprehensive manual for promoting publicity; il. with over 500 original newspaper advertisements. Deposit, N. Y., Outing Press, 1908. c. 17+504 p. 8°. List of books on advertising and kindred subjects (8 p.).
- ANARCHISM.** Eltzbacher, P. Anarchism; tr. by Steven T. Byington. N. Y., Benjamin R. Tucker, 1908. c. '07. 301 p. 16°. Bibliography (5 p.).
- BANCROFT, G. Howe, M. A. De W.** The life and letters of George Bancroft. In 2 v. N. Y., Scribner, 1908. c. 7+294; 364 p. por. O. cl., per set, \*\*\$4 net, boxed. Bibliography (11 p.).
- BANKS AND BANKING.** List of works relating to the first and second banks of the United States; with chronological list of reports, etc., contained in the American state papers and in the Congressional documents; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1908. 47 p. O.
- BIOGRAPHY.** Virginia State Library. Bulletin [Finding list of biography], April, 1908. v. 1, no. 2. Richmond, Va., 1908. 131 p. O.
- BIRDS.** Gallatin, Frederic, jr. Catalogue of a collection of books on ornithology in the library of Frederic Gallatin, jr. N. Y., 1908. 177 p. O.
- CHINESE, COREAN AND JAPANESE BOOKS.** Courant, M. Catalogue des livres chinois, coréens, japonais, etc. [de la Bibliothèque Nationale]. Paris, Leroux, 1907. 193-432 p. 8°.
- CORDEN, RICHARD.** Morley, J. The life of Richard Cobden. In 2 v. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 16+559; 10+525 p. 12°, (Eversley ser.) cl., \$3. Bibliography.
- COPTIC MANUSCRIPTS.** Chabot, J. B. Inventaire sommaire des manuscrits coptes de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris, Champion, 1906. 23 p. 8°, 2 fr.
- COTTON MANUFACTURE.** Bowman, F. H. The structure of the cotton fibre in its relation to technical applications. N. Y., Macmillan, 1908. 20+470 p. il. 12°, cl., \*\*\$2.75 net. Bibliography.
- DUTCH EAST INDIAN COLONIES.** Nijhoff, M. The principal works relative to the Dutch East Indian colonies: a systematic catalog of books offered for sale. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1908.
- ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY.** Wilmington Institute Free Library. List of books on engineering and machinery. Wilmington, 1908. 23 p. D.
- EUROPEAN TRAVEL.** Special list [European travel]. (In Osterhout Free Library Bulletin, May, 1908, p. 14-16.)
- FICTION.** Horne, C. F. The technique of the novel: the elements of the art, their evolution and present use. N. Y., Harper, 1908. c. 10+285 p. D. cl., \*\*\$1.50 net. A bibliography to accompany a course of reading (6 p.). Index.
- GARDENING.** Books on gardening. (In Wilmington Institute Free Library Bulletin, p. 7-8.)
- GOETHE, J. W. v.** Goethe's Torquato Tasso; ein schauspiel; ed., with introd., notes, repetition exercises, and vocabulary, by J. Firman Coar. Bost., Ginn, 1908. c. 55+327 p. S. (International modern language ser.) cl., 80 c. Bibliography (4 p.).
- GUIDE BOOKS.** Frazar, Mrs. Mae D. Practical European guide: preparation, costs, routes, sight-seeing. 3d ed. Bost., Small, Maynard & Co., 1908. c. 7+216+24 p. S. cl., \$1.50. Bibliography of guide books (18 p.) classified by places.
- HEARN, LAFCADIO.** Gould, G. M., M.D. Concerning Lafcadio Hearn; with a bibliography (80 p.) by Laura Stedman. Phil., George W. Jacobs & Co., [1908.] c. 416 p. por. D. hf. cl., \*\*\$1.50 net.
- JUVENILE CRIME.** Travis, T. The young malefactor: a study in juvenile delinquency, its causes and treatment; with an introd. by Judge Ben B. Lindsey. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., [1908.] c. 28+243+15 p. D. cl., \$1.50 net. Bibliography (3 p.).
- LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES.** International Bureau of the American Republics. List of



- Latin American history and description in the Columbus Memorial Library, Nov. 1, 1907. Washington, D. C. 98 p. O.
- LIBRARY LITERATURE.** Bibliography and digest of library literature, 1905-1906-1907. (*In Library Work*, April, 1908. p. 1-106.) This bibliography aims to give the "most helpful articles pertaining to library work in the English-speaking magazines and bulletins, and in general periodicals; pamphlets and books on the subject have also been included." The list is annotated, discriminative and at the same time covers the subject fully.
- MAGENDIE, F. Dawson, P. M., M.D.** A biography of François Magendie. Brooklyn, N. Y., Albert T. Huntington, 1908. c. 9-66 p. pors. 8°. (250 copies.) Bibliography (2 p.).
- MEDICAL LITERATURE.** Nijhoff, M. A subject-catalog of the principal medical literature published during 1907 in the Dutch, English, French and German languages. The Hague, M. Nijhoff, 1908. 66 p. O.
- MOGROVEJO, TORIBIO DE, St., Archbp. of Lima.** Medina, J. T. Bibliografía de Santo Toribio Mogrovejo, arzobispo de Lima. (Incomplete chapter of unpublished book.) Lima, San Pedro, 1907. 82 p. 8°.
- MONEY.** Select list of books with references to periodicals relating to currency and banking, with special regard to recent conditions; comp. under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1908. 93 p. O.
- MONTAIGNE.** Compayré, Jules Gabriel. Montaigne, and education of the judgment. N. Y., Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1908. c. 9+138 p. por. D. (Pioneers in education ser.) cl., 90 c. net. Bibliography (3 p.).
- MUNICIPAL BETTERMENT.** Municipal betterment bibliography. (*In Kansas City Public Library Quarterly*, April, 1908. p. 21-76.)
- MUSIC.** Cardiff (Wales) Public Libraries. Catalogue of music and musical literature in the central library (lending and reference departments). Cardiff, 1908. 75 p. O.
- NATURAL SCIENCES.** Junk, W. Bulletin no. 6, Antiquarische neu-erwerbungen [Naturwissenschaften]. 252 p. O. [1908.]
- NERVOUS SYSTEM.** Bailey, P. Diseases of the nervous system resulting from accident and injury. 2d ed. N. Y., Appleton, 1908. c. 12+627 p. il. (partly col.) diagrs., 8°, cl., \$5; hf. leath., \$6. Bibliography (13 p.).
- NORWAY.** [Special list.] (*In Cleveland Public Library. Open Shelf*, v. 9, no. 1, Jan., Feb., March, 1908. p. 13.)
- PERIODICAL LITERATURE.** Some current magazine articles of special interest. (*In Grand Rapids Public Library Bulletin*, May, p. 61-62.)
- University of Aix-Marseilles. Catalogue des périodiques français et étrangers de la bibliothèque de l'Université d'Aix-Marseille; pub. under direction of Messrs. Henry and Godefray. University of Aix-Marseilles, 1907.
- PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.** Robertson, J. A. Bibliography of the Philippine Islands. Cleveland, O., Clark, 1908. 440 p. 8°, \$10. This is a comprehensive working bibliography on the Philippine islands.
- PHILOSOPHY.** Leibnitz, G. W. v. The philosophical works of Leibnitz; tr. from the original Latin and French, with notes by G. Martin Duncan. 2d ed. New Haven, Ct., Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co., 1908. c. 9+409 p. 8°, cl., \$2.50. Notes (largely bibliographical) (28 p.).
- POE, EDGAR ALLAN.** Macy, J. Albert. Edgar Allan Poe. Bost., Small, Maynard & Co., 1907, [1908.] c. 9-20+112 p. T. (Beacon biographies of eminent Americans; ed. by M. A. De Wolfe Howe.) cl., \*\*75 c. net. Bibliography (4 p.).
- RIDDING, GEORGE P., bp. of Southwell.** Ridding, Lady L. E. George Ridding, schoolmaster and bishop, forty-third head master of Winchester, 1866-1884; first bishop of Southwell, 1884-1904; by his wife, Lady Laura Ridding. [N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co.,] 1908. 13+370+8 p. pors. pls. plans, O. cl., \$5. Bibliography (7 p.).
- SPANISH WORKS PUBLISHED IN ITALY.** Zaccaria, E. Bibliografia italo-spagnuola, ossia edizioni e versioni di opere spagnuole e portoghesi fatte in Italia. Pt. I. (Editions). Carpi, Ravagli, 1907. In-16, 104 p. 3 fr.
- STEPHENS, A. H.** Pendleton, L. Beauregard. Alexander H. Stephens. Phil., George W. Jacobs & Co., [1908.] c. '07. 406 p. por. D.

(American crisis biographies; ed. by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer.) cl., \$1.25 net.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHING. Sloan, P. J. The Sunday-school teachers' guide to success. N. Y., Benziger Bros., 1908. c. 15+187 p. 12°.

Bibliography (5 p.).

TECHNICAL EDUCATION. Chamberlain, A. H. The conditions and tendencies of technical education in Germany. Syracuse, N. Y., C. W. Bardeen, 1908. c. 108 p. D. cl., 50 c. Bibliography (4 p.).

TREES. A selected list of books on trees for popular reading. (In Worcester Free Public Library Bulletin, May, 1908. p. 15-17.)

U. S. NAVY. The American navy: books relating to the subject. (In Pasadena Public Library Monthly Bulletin, April, 1908. p. 7-8.)

VIRGINIA. Green, B. W. How Newport's News got its name. Richmond, Va., William E. Jones, 1907, [1908.] 142 p. 8°.

Extracts from various works relating to the early history of Virginia. Bibliography (3 p.).

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. List of references on Washington's visits to Pittsburgh and the Ohio country. (In Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Monthly Bulletin, February, 1908. p. 79-93.)

#### INDEXES

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS. General alphabetical and analytical index [of] Transactions. v. 1-35. (1871-1904). N. Y. American Institute of Mining Engineers, 1907. 79+626 p. O.

This volume, chiefly the work of Miss L. E. Howard, is based upon preceding indexes of the Institute, and forms a complete, consolidated index to its Transactions. It is exhaustive and scholarly, and of bibliographical, as well as of technical interest. The information is clearly given, the arrangement adapted to ready consultation, and it contains copious references.

#### IMPORTANT SALES CATALOGS

BOOK AUCTION RECORDS: a priced and annotated record of London book auctions; edited by Frank Karslake. v. 5, pt. 2. Contains 4112 records dating from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1908.

*Jahrbuch der Bücherpreise*, 1907, published by Otto Harrassowitz, of Leipzig, and edited by C. Beck is the second volume of the series and about twice the size of the previous one. It is the record of European book auctions of 1907, exclusive of English.

### Notes and Queries

MISSING FILES. The San Francisco Public Library is much in need of the *Congressional Globe and Record*, and would be glad to hear from any library having a duplicate set which it wishes to dispose of.

NEW IDEAS FOR THE CHILDREN'S ROOM. — A bee-hive in a library is not an everyday sight, but this spectacle was seen, during the last fall and winter, in the children's room of the Medford (Mass.) Public Library, whose resourceful librarian, Miss Mary E. Sargent, firmly believes in showing the child of to-day, who is to be our citizen or perhaps our ruler of to-morrow, every possible attention of a helpful and educative sort. Hence this observation hive of bees, loaned by a Woburn bee-keeper, and watched by the little folk of Medford with intelligent interest. Another novel mark of attention shown to the child, but perhaps not so keenly appreciated, is the insertion into books given out from the juvenile department of slips of paper bearing the following suggestive lines — the idea being borrowed from Miss Hewins, of the Hartford Public Library:

"THE LIBRARY GOOPS

("With apologies to Gelett Burgess)

"The goops they wet their fingers  
To turn the leaves of books,  
And then they crease the corners down  
And think that no one looks.

"They print the marks of dirty hands,  
Of lollipops and gum,  
On picture book and fairy book  
As often as they come."

These verses are also conspicuously posted for the benefit of all untidy children — and one may hope to hear later of good results accruing. — *From The Dial*, May, 1908.

HITCHCOCK'S REPORT ON MASSACHUSETTS GEOLOGY. — Amherst College Library has lately come into possession of the remainder of Hitchcock's final report on the geology of Massachusetts, Northampton, 1841. 2 vols. (usually bound together). 4to, map and plates. These copies are in sheets folded, and are in first-class condition. As long as they hold out they will be sent to other libraries for the nominal price of \$1 for the set, in cash or exchange.

JOURNAL OF THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION. — A limited number of sets of the Journal of the Episcopal Convention of Vermont between 1880 and 1905, inclusive, can be had by any library willing to pay express charges, on addressing Rev. George Y. Bliss, D.D., Burlington, Vt. Single years will also be supplied.

### Library Calendar

#### JUNE

- 2. L. I. L. C. Richmond Hill.
- 2-3. Texas L. A. Fort Worth, Tex.
- 3-6. Mass. L. C. Pittsfield, Mass.
- 21-27. Minnetonka.

# G. SCHIRMER

35 Union Square, New York

## LIBRARY AGENTS FOR MUSIC

### AN UNEQUALLED EQUIPMENT FOR LIBRARY SUPPLY

A list of publications especially adapted to library needs. The largest stock of music in the world. An experience of sixty years.

### SCHIRMER'S LIBRARY OF MUSICAL CLASSICS

A series of standard classical and modern works. Selected volumes, bound in cloth, put up in sets for library use, at special prices. *Send for free Catalogue of Library Sets.*

### SCHIRMER'S DEPARTMENT OF MUSICAL LITERATURE

The most complete stock in America of English, German, and French books relating to music. *Send for free Catalogue of Musical Literature, containing 3000 titles.*

### BAKER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF MUSICIANS

The standard modern work of its kind, with adequate treatment of American and contemporary foreign subjects. Second edition, with Supplement to 1905, 700 pp., 8vo, cloth, \$3.50.

*Correspondence is invited from librarians who contemplate the establishment or enlargement of a musical department.*

*Suggestions and estimates cheerfully given.*

~~JENAMIN FRANKLIN STEVENS~~

HENRY JOHN BROWN.

# B. F. STEVENS & BROWN,

American Library and Literary Agents.

THIS Agency was established in 1864 for supplying American Public Libraries, Institutions, and Book Collectors, with English and Continental Books, Manuscripts, Drawings, Philological Apparatus, etc., at the lowest London prices.

Special attention is paid to the selection and purchase of rare old books and manuscripts. Auction sales are carefully watched and good knowledge kept of the stocks of the old Booksellers of Europe.

Lists of Desiderata have the best attention and Librarians are respectfully requested to test the value of the Agency by sending trial orders or by submitting lists for Estimates for goods to be delivered, either free in London or New York, as desired.

Auction Catalogues when printed in advance and Catalogues issued by Publishers and Second-hand Booksellers are mailed to Customers when desired.

Large shipments are sent by cheapest and quickest route, or as ordered. Small shipments are made weekly through our New York Agency, at a minimum of expense and trouble to purchasers, or single books are sent by mail on receipt of order.

Special attention is given to Bindings in all styles.

Periodicals are supplied either direct by mail from London or by mail from New York Agency at lowest rates for prompt and efficient service. Send for Lists.

Payments may be made either direct to London or in U. S. Currency through our New York Agency.

**B. F. STEVENS & BROWN, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W.C.**

**New York Agency, 45 William Street.**



# HIGGINS'

DRAWING INKS  
ETERNAL WRITING INK  
ENGROSSING INK  
TAURINE MUCILAGE  
PHOTO-MOUNTER PASTE  
DRAWING-BOARD PASTE  
LIQUID PASTE  
OFFICE PASTE  
VEGETABLE GLUE, Etc.

*Are the Finest and Best Goods of Their Kind*

Emancipate yourself from the use of corrosive and ill-smelling inks and adhesives and adopt the **Higgins Inks and Adhesives**. They will be a revelation to you, they are so sweet, clean and well put up, and withal so efficient. They are specially adapted for use in Libraries, Schools, Architects' and Engineers' Offices, as well as for general home and office use.

AT DEALERS' GENERALLY

**CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Manufacturers**

Branches: Chicago and London

271 Ninth St., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

## THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

### BOOK DEPARTMENT.

HAVING successfully conducted an extensive Library Department for several years, handling with satisfaction the entire library business of some of the largest libraries of the country, we call your attention to the elaborate facilities at our disposal, and to the prompt and complete despatch of Library orders. A request for estimate on any miscellaneous list of publications will receive special attention. Books published abroad are secured within a very short time after order is placed—our branch houses in London, Paris, Berlin, as well as two Canadian houses, enable us to accomplish this.

We solicit correspondence, and extend a cordial invitation to all interested in Free, Public, School, Circulating, or Private Libraries to visit our mammoth establishment.

Yours very respectfully,

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,

39-41 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.



## Library Orders

WE have gained the confidence of a large majority of the librarians of the country by our thorough and efficient manner of handling Library Orders. **Public, School, and College libraries**, will find it to their advantage to place their orders with us, as we have a larger and more complete stock of books than any other house in the country—enabling us to give the best service and most satisfactory prices.

LIBRARY  
DEPARTMENT

**A. C. McCLURG & CO.**

215-221 Wabash Ave.  
CHICAGO

## CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

PUBLISHERS  
IMPORTERS  
BOOKSELLERS

153, 155 and 157 Fifth Avenue, New York City

WE invite the attention of LIBRARIANS to our extensive and complete stock of English and American books of all publishers supplied at the lowest market rates.

===== SEND FOR CATALOGUES =====

FOREIGN BOOKS imported free of duty. Special attention given to obscure and out of print publications.

THE BOOK BUYER, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors and literary affairs, with a special department for matters of interest to LIBRARIANS, will be sent free to any library on application.

NEW YORK:

27 and 29 West 23d St.

**G. P. Putnam's Sons,**

LONDON:

24 Bedford St., Strand.

## LIBRARY AGENTS.

MESSRS. PUTNAM have peculiar facilities for handling all library business intelligently and to the best advantage of their customers.

Their Branch House in London (through which they receive English orders for American books) enables them to supply, promptly, English books, without the commission usually paid by American dealers.

Their extensive miscellaneous and retail business makes it practicable to buy all books at the lowest prices, to carry a large stock of standard books in every department of literature, and to keep in touch with the current publications of the day. Their business experience covers more than half a century.

## OTTO HARRASSOWITZ—Leipzig, Germany

### LIBRARY AGENT

### Correspondence Solicited

**REFERENCES** (by special permission of the librarians): Library of Congress (Washington, D. C.), Harvard University Library (Cambridge, Mass.), the Newberry Library (Chicago, Ill.), Chicago Public Library (Chicago, Ill.), University of Chicago Press (Chicago, Ill.), Princeton University Library (Princeton, N. J.), Cleveland Public Library (Cleveland, Ohio), Library University of California (Berkeley, Cal.), University of Cincinnati Library (Cincinnati, Ohio), Johns Hopkins University Library (Baltimore, Md.), Library Catholic University (Washington, D. C.), Library Brown University (Providence, R. I.), Library Association of the Bar (New York), Library University of Oregon (Eugene, Oregon), Library Adelbert College Western Reserve University (Cleveland, O.), Library Boston Athenaeum (Boston, Mass.), Bowdoin College Library (Brunswick, Maine), Hebrew Union College Library (Cincinnati, O.), Kenyon College Library (Gambier, O.), Library University of Tennessee (Knoxville, Tenn.), Oberlin College Library (Oberlin, O.), Library Washington University (St. Louis, Mo.), Library University of Wisconsin (Madison, Wis.), Watkinson Library (Hartford, Conn.), Trinity College Library (Durham, N. C.).

## KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd., PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

**Dryden House, Gerrard Street, W., London, Eng.,**

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. *Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books.* BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. *Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued.* Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.

## H. SOTHERAN & Co.,

*Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.*

WITH exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

*A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books ("Sotheran's Price-Current of Literature,") post free.*

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

Telegraphic Address: BOOKMEN, LONDON. Codes: UNICODE and A B C.

## OUR BOOK BUSINESS

has grown steadily year by year until now our Philadelphia store **sells more books than any other American retail house**, and our New York store is a close second.

The reason is simply this: we carry a most **comprehensive stock**, buy when and where books can be had to the best advantage, taking them in such lots as will command **the lowest possible prices**.

Our facilities for supplying **libraries**, both private and public, are of the very best. New books are on our tables the day of publication, and nearly always at less than publishers' prices.

Our **NEW BOOK CATALOGUE** is ready. Kindly let us know if you wish a copy.

PHILADELPHIA

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK

**WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR LIBRARIANS**

We now have the most efficient department for the handling of Library orders.

1. The largest miscellaneous stock in the centre of the largest book market in the country.
2. Greatly increased facilities for the importation of English publications.
3. Competent bookmen to price lists and collect books.

All of this means prompt and complete shipments and right prices.

Send for our (A) Library Catalogue, (B) Clearance Catalogue, (C) Monthly Bulletin.

**THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.,** Wholesale Booksellers, 33-37 E. 17th St., New York

*JUST PUBLISHED***CORPORATION LAW OF MARYLAND**

400 pp. Full Law Buckram Price \$2.50

The entire Corporation Law of Maryland in one volume together with a scale of fees and charges and all Corporation forms.

Edited by HENRY W. WILLIAMS of the Baltimore Bar

Introduction by FRANCIS K. CAREY of the Baltimore Bar

**GEORGE W. KING PRINTING COMPANY**

State Printers and Law Book Publishers

31 S. Howard Street,

(BOTH PHONES)


Baltimore, Md.

**The R. R. Havens Company**

New and Second Hand Books  
suitable for Libraries. Catalogs  
issued and sent upon application

29 West 42d St., New York

**ITALIAN BOOKS**

 of every description  
(Special prices to public libraries)

**FRANCESCO TOCCI**  
620 Broadway New York

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

**THE DESIGN OF  
Typical  
Steel Railway Bridges**

BY

**W. CHASE THOMSON**

*M. Can. Soc. C. E.*

AUTHOR OF

"BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL DESIGN"

A book of practical value for the instruction of Civil Engineering Students, and one which can be studied with profit by those in actual practice, as well as by draftsmen who desire to become familiar with the methods employed in designing offices.

Cloth, 6 x 9 ins., vii+178 pages,  
21 Diagrams and Detail Drawings.

**Price, \$2.00 net**

*Descriptive Circular on Request*

**Engineering News Book Department**  
220 Broadway, New York

Ask for COMPLETE Set of Circulars

# Directory of Dealers

Who Issue Catalogs of Rare Books, "Remainders" and Slightly Used Books.

## DOMESTIC.

- Am. Magazine Exchange, P. O. Box 587, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Anderson, John R., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.  
 Bartlett, N. J., & Co., 28 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.  
 Blessing, W. P., Mgr., 192 Michigan Ave., Chicago.  
 Book Exchange, Derby, Conn. (Reference Books.)  
 Boston Book Co., Boston, Mass. (Larger stock of magazine sets than all other dealers combined.)  
 Brentano's, Publishers and Booksellers, Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York.  
 Britnell, A., 241 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.  
 Burrows Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio. (Americana, Publishers' Remainders.)  
 Cadby, J. W., Albany, N. Y. (Largest stock of Periodical Sets in the World.)  
 Campbell, William J., Philadelphia, Pa. (Americana and General Literature.)  
 Caspar, C. N., Co., 431 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Clark, A. S., 218 Washington Street, Peckskill, N. Y. (Any catalogue issued by me tells the story better than I can here.)  
 Crawford, A. J., 4th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo.  
 DeWolfe & Fiske Co., 14-20 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.  
 Engelke, Geo., 280 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Foley, P. K., 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.  
 Goodspeed's Bookshop, 52 Park St., Boston, Mass.  
 Gregory, H., 116 Union St., Providence, R. I.  
 Havens, R. R., Co., 27 West 42d St., New York. (Special concessions to libraries.)  
 Hays, Cushman Co., 32 Monro St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Heise, John, 410 O. C. S. Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Humphrey, G. P., 65 Spring St., Rochester, N. Y.  
 Huntington, The H. R., Co., Springfield, Mass.  
 Kimball Bros., 618 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. (We make a specialty of Americana.)  
 Ladd, Niel Morrow, Book Co., 646-648 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Send list of Books Wanted.)  
 Lauriat, Chas. E., Co., 385 Washington St., Boston.  
 Lemcke & Buchner, 11 East 17th St., New York.  
 Lexington Book Shop, 730 Lexington Ave., N. Y.  
 Liebeck, C. F., 1261 E. 67th St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Littlefield, George E., 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.  
 McDonough Co., Joseph, 39 Columbia St., Albany, N. Y.  
 Madigan, P. F., White Plains, New York.  
 Malkan, Henry, 18 Broadway, New York.  
 McDevitt-Wilson Bargain Book Store, 1 and 10 Barclay St., New York.  
 McVey, John Jos., 1239 Arch St., Phila., Pa. (Americana, General History, Science, Theology.)  
 Matthews, L. S., & Co., 2623 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 Mendoza, Isaac, 17 Ann St., New York.  
 Morris Book Shop, 152 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 Philadelphia Magazine Depot, 326 N. 10th St., Phila., Pa. J. Kuhlman, Prop.  
 Preston & Rounds Co., Providence, R. I.  
 Rosenbach Co., 1320 Walnut St., Philadelphia. (Americana, English Lit. Mus., Early Printing.)  
 Schulte, Theo. E., 132 East 23d St., New York. (Americana, General Literature, Theology.)  
 Skinner, John, 44 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. (America, Old English Literature, Autographs.)  
 Stechert, G. E., & Co., 129-133 West 20th St., New York. (Books in various languages.)

- Steiger, E., & Co., 25 Park Place, New York. (German publications in all departments.)  
 Taylor, Thos. J., Taunton, Mass. (Specialty, Pamphlets Relating to America.)  
 Thayer, H. A., Newtonville, Mass. (Theological.)  
 Thomson-Pitt Book Co., 947 Eighth Ave., N. Y.  
 Torch Press Book Shop, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Books about Iowa and the early West.)  
 Union Library Association, 44 East 23d St., New York. (American and English Remainders.)

## FOREIGN.

- Allen, E. G., & Son, 28 Henrietta St., London.  
 Aliche, Paul, Antiquariat, Dresden, Germany.  
 Baer, Joseph, & Co., Hochstrasse 5, Frankfurt, Ger.  
 Baker's Great Bookshop, 14-16 John Bright St., Birmingham, England.  
 Barnard, P. M., M.A., Tunbridge Wells, England. (Valuable and out-of-the-way books. Libraries formed.)  
 Brill, E. J., Oriental Printer and Publisher, Leiden, Holland.  
 Brockhaus, F. A., Querstrasse 16, Leipzig, Germ.  
 Brown, Wm., 5 Castle St., Edinburgh, Scotland.  
 Burgersdijk & Niermans, Leyden, Holland. (Very large stock of Theology, Classics, Scientific periodicals, Dutch history, old and rare books on Medicine, Chemistry, Natural Science. Public sales.)  
 Edwards, F., 83 High St., Marylebone, London.  
 Ellis, Messrs., 29 New Bond St., London, Eng.  
 Gilhofer & Ransburg, I. Bognergasse 7, Vienna, Austria. (Old Books, Prints, Autographs.)  
 Gottschalk, Paul, 13 Unter den Linden, Berlin. (Rare Books and Mss., Science.)  
 Harrassowitz, Otto, Querstrasse 14, Leipzig, Germany.  
 Hiersemann, Karl W., Königsstrasse 3, Leipzig, Germany.  
 Higham, Charles, & Son, 27a Farringdon St., London, E. C. (Theology, second-hand and remainders.)  
 Junk, W., Berlin, Kurfurstendamm. (Science.)  
 Lüneburg's, Dr. H., Sortiment und Antiquariat. (Fraz Gais.) Karlsstr. 4, München, Germ. (Natural and Social Sciences.)  
 McKenzie, Jas., 238 Buchanan St., Glasgow, Scotland.  
 Maggs Bros., 109 Strand, London, Eng.  
 Malota, Franz, iv Wiedenerhof, Vienna, Austria.  
 Nijhoff, Martinus, Nobelstraat 18, The Hague, Holland.  
 Quaritch, Bernard, 11 Grafton St., New Bond St., London, England.  
 Rosenthal's Antiquariat (Ludwig), Hildegardstrasse 16, Munich, Germany. (American Books and Prints, Incunables, mss., Rare Books, Prints.)  
 Stechert, G. E., & Co., New York, Leipzig, London, Paris.  
 Steiger, E., & Co., 25 Park Place, New York. (Supply foreign dealers' catalogs in all departments.)  
 Stevens, B. F., & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, W. C., Eng.  
 Stevens, Son & Stiles, 39 Great Russell St., London, W. C. (Americana and Economics.)  
 Terquem, Em., 19 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.  
 Welter, H., 4 Rue B. Palissy, Paris, France, Agt. for libraries. (300,000 vols., second-hand, in stock.)



# American Library Association

## *Publishing Board*

34 Newbury Street, - - - Boston, Mass.

---

### Some Industrial Art Books

16 pages. Price 10c. \$1.25 per 100 copies.

#### SUBJECTS INCLUDED

For Engineers and Firemen  
Plumbing, including Fitting for Heat  
Electricity in General  
Paints and Painting

Cement  
Tin and Metal Work  
Carpentry and Wood Working  
Tools and Mechanics

Iron and Steel Work

### Smithsonian Report for 1906

Printed catalog cards for this report are now ready for distribution.

Price, \$1.08.

There are left only a few sets of cards for the reports of 1896-1905. Price \$6.85.

### Old South Leaflets, volume 7

Printed catalog cards for this volume, 50 cents. \$2.95 for vol. 1-7.

### Kroeger. Guide to Reference Books

Price, \$1.25.

To libraries ordering direct a special price of 75 cents is offered. For 2 copies in sheets for mounting, price, 60 cents.

### Eastman, W. R. Library Buildings

Price, 10 cents.

Reprinted after revision from the Proceedings of the American Library Association, Waukesha, 1901.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

**DIRECTORY OF LIBRARY SUPPLIES.****ADHESIVE PAPER, ADHESIVE CLOTH,  
GUMMED ALPHABETS AND NUMERALS.**

Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Holden Patent Book Cover Co., Springfield, Mass.  
Library Bureau, 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

**BINDING.**

Argel Guardian Press, Boston, Mass.  
H. Blackwell, 10th St. and University Pl., N. Y. City.  
Cedric Chivers, 1242 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
A. Geist, 455 6th Ave., N. Y. City.  
Miss S. P. Kristiansen, Art Binder, 36 E. 23d St., N. Y.  
Neumann Bros., 142-144 E. 59th St., N. Y. City.  
Pfister Bookbinding Co., 141 E. 25th St., N. Y. City.  
J. F. Tapley Co., 531-535 W. 37th St., N. Y. City.  
J. Rufus Wales, Marlboro, Mass.

**BOOK COVERS, LABELS AND BINDERS.**

Gaylord Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.  
Holden Patent Book Cover Co., Springfield, Mass.  
W. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
P. F. Van Everen, 60 Ann St., N. Y. City.  
Weis Binder Co., Toledo, O.

**BOOK PLATES. (Ex Libris.)**

Robert Snieder Co., Engravers, 145 Fulton St., N. Y.

**BOOK STACKS, LIBRARY FURNITURE, ETC.**

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.  
J. B. Cornell Iron Works, N. Y. City.  
Koller & Smith, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Library Bureau, 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston.  
Geo. B. Meleney & Co., 119 Monroe St., Chicago.  
Snead & Co., Jersey City, N. J.

**CARBON PRINTS AND PICTURES.**

Braun, Clement & Co., 256 5th Ave., N. Y. City.  
Cosmos Picture Co., 119 W. 25th St., N. Y. City.  
Perry Pictures Co., Malden, Mass.

**CARD AND FILING CABINETS, ETC.**

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.  
Globe Wernicke Co., 380 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Koller & Smith, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Library Bureau, 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston.  
A. C. McClurg & Co., 215-221 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
The Macy Co., 343 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Scrantom, Wetmore & Co., Rochester, N. Y.  
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**CATALOG CARDS.**

Globe Wernicke Co., 380 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Koller & Smith, 298 Broadway, N. Y. City.  
Library Bureau, 330 Atlantic Ave., Boston.  
A. C. McClurg Co., 215-221 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**INKS, MUCILAGE, PASTE, CLIPS, ETC.**

Arabol Mfg. Co., 100 William St., New York.  
Bookbinders' Flexible Glue and Library Paste.  
Clipper Mfg. Co., New York.  
Cushman & Dennison, 244 W. 23d St., N. Y. City.  
Empire Paste Co., 35-37 Duane St., New York.  
Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.  
C. M. Higgins & Co., 271 9th St., Brooklyn.  
Niagara Clip Co., 123 Liberty St., New York City.  
Sieber & Trussell Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
L. E. Waterman & Co., N. Y. City.  
The Wire Novelty Co., Holyoke, Mass.

**LADDERS.**

Bicycle Step Ladder Co., 65 Randolph St., Chicago.  
Putnam & Co., 244 Water St., N. Y. City.

**LETTER COPYING MACHINES AND  
DUPLICATORS.**

Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

**BOOKS FOR SALE.**

C. Alex. Nelson, Columbia University Library,  
New York City.

A complete set of the *Library Journal*, first 5 vols.,  
half morocco, remainder in numbers.

**JUST OUT**

Manuscripts from 800, A.D., to 1500, A.D.  
Being Catalogue 120, and  
Almanacks and Calendars in All Lan-  
guages

Being Catalogue 132 of

Ludwig Rosenthal's Antiquarian Bookstore  
Hildegardstrasse, 14, Munich, Germany

Sent gratis on application

Telegrams: LUDROS, Munich. Established 1859  
1,000,000 Books in Stock

**THE LIBRARIAN OF THE DESERT**

By HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN

This poem, which was received with much favor  
when read at the Narragansett Conference of the  
A. L. A., is now issued in an attractive form with  
other poems and a portrait of the author. Price  
of the volume, bound in cloth with gilt top, \$1.00.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the

EVERETT PRESS, 74 India St., Boston, Mass.

## TICE & LYNCH

### Custom House Brokers

16 Beaver St., New York

Importations of books consigned to our care will  
receive careful attention

## WILLIAM R. JENKINS Co.

### French AND OTHER Books

Sixth Ave. & 48th St. - New York  
No Branch Stores. Send for Catalogues

**U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS**

A SPECIALTY.

Largest Stock in Existence

W. H. LOWDERMILK & CO.,  
1424-6 F Street, Washington, D. C.

**BOOKS.**—All out-of-print books supplied,  
no matter on what subject. Write us.  
We can get you any book ever published.  
Please state wants. When in England call  
and see our 50,000 rare books. BAKER'S  
GREAT BOOKSHOP, 14-16 John Bright  
Street, Birmingham, England.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

THE  
**American Catalog, 1905-07**

**I**N view of the fact that the cumulative catalog for the three years 1905-1906-1907 is practically of the same bulk as that for the five years preceding, it has been decided to make this three-year volume the permanent American Catalog, instead of waiting for the period ending with 1910. This will offer a volume of more convenient size, and the plan has other advantages. The volume contains 1233 pages, including a sixty-page Directory of Publishers, the main list covering 1164 pages, as against 1212 pages for the preceding five-year list.

The volume will be bound, therefore, in half morocco, uniform with the preceding volume, and the price will be \$7.50, which may later be raised to \$10.00.

The full-title record, with descriptive notes, for 1905-1906-1907 will be made up into a supplementary volume, as in the previous period, one alphabet for each year, and furnished in uniform half morocco at the additional price of \$6.00 per copy. To those who have the full-title records for 1905 and 1906, forming part of the Annual Catalog publications for those years, the full-title record will be supplied for 1907 in sheets for \$2.00. If they will return their own sheets for 1905 and 1906, the volume complete for the three years will be furnished in the uniform half morocco binding for \$3.00. The cumulative portion of the Annual Catalogs 1905 and 1906 are superseded by the bound cumulations 1905-1907.

---

The Reference List for 1905-07 in one alphabet.  
8vo, half morocco, . . . \$7.50

Supplementary volume containing the full-title record  
in a separate alphabet for each year, 1905, 1906,  
1907. 8vo, uniform binding, . . . \$6.00

---

**READY IN JUNE**

---

Office of THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY

(P. O. Box 943)

298 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

THE  
**McDevitt-Wilson Bargain Book Shop**

---

1 and 10 Barclay Street  
**NEW YORK CITY**

---

THE dull Summer season should be your harvest as it is now ours. Greater *bargains* than ever are coming into our hands, that will appeal to the economical library buyer. You will find that our special lists of art, travel, history, biography, etc., will aid you greatly in making up your study programmes for literary clubs for the coming year.

This is but one of hundreds of our Summer bargains:

**THE WAVERLEY NOVELS—Cadell Edition**

A Fac-Simile of the Favorite Edition of Sir Walter Scott, which was prepared under special supervision of the Author and contains his original Introduction and Notes. The Cadell Edition was the result of a revision of the Waverley Novels made by the Author, making without question the most desirable edition of his writings. The handy size and elegant proportions of the volumes have never been surpassed.

This edition we now offer is a reproduction, line for line and page for page, of the Original Cadell Edition, which was the Author's favorite edition, the type being practically the same—large and clear and well spaced.

PUBLISHED BY

**ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO., - WESTMINSTER**

**FORTY-EIGHT VOLUMES**

Published at \$60.00      Our price while they last, \$15.00



